

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## U.S. and Cuba Reach Accord On Halting The Exodus

### Washington to Increase Visas, and Havana Vows To Urge People to Stay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The United States and Cuba reached agreement Friday on halting the exodus of Cuban refugees heading for the United States by sea.

The pact sharply increases the number of Cubans allowed to enter the United States legally, to at least 20,000 annually from about 3,000 at present.

About 6,000 Cubans currently on the visa waiting list will also be admitted. In exchange, Cuba vowed to prevent illegal refugees from leaving its shores, "using mainly persuasive methods."

Havana made no undertaking to beef up patrols at sea, however.

Any Cubans who still make it to sea and is intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard will, as at present, be taken "to safe haven facilities outside the United States," the agreement said.

Since early August, about 1,000 Cubans a day have put to sea, many in barely seaworthy rafts.

"This agreement, when carried out, will help ensure that the massive flow of dangerous and illegal migration will be replaced by a safer, legal and more orderly process," President Bill Clinton said in a statement issued in New Orleans, where he was making a speech.

More than 20,000 refugees intercepted at sea by American naval forces have been taken to the U.S. military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, since Aug. 19, when the Clinton administration reversed the long-standing U.S. policy of granting political asylum to all Cuban refugees who reached the United States.

Those now at Guantanamo, or who reach there in the future, will remain ineligible to apply for legal entry to the United States, Attorney General Janet Reno said in a news conference in Washington.

But she said that as part of the agreement, the government of Fidel Castro had undertaken to protect the rights of anyone wishing to return to Cuba from Guantanamo or other, third-country havens.

Arrangements will be made through diplomatic channels for the repatriation of "those Cubans who have recently left and wish to return," the agreement says.

Ms. Reno said these people could then apply for U.S. visas.

Indicating that the United States had held firm against Cuban calls for concessions, Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, at the same Washington news conference, said that there had been no U.S. agreement to revoke recent measures tightening American sanctions against Cuba on financial remittances from Cubans in the United States and on charter flights.

"That is not part of the agreement, and nothing of that sort is contemplated," Mr. Tarnoff said.

When asked if there had been any sort of understandings on relaxing the 32-year U.S. economic embargo against President Castro's government, he replied, "None whatsoever."

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said, "There will be no further

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RACE FOR LIFE IN SARAJEVO — Sarajevans running Friday to avoid firing in the city's notorious "sniper alley." Meanwhile, EU foreign ministers prepared to discuss the threat of an escalation of the Bosnian war amid reports that Serbia had agreed to monitoring of its blockade of military supplies to the Bosnian Serbs. Page 2.

## Isolated by Its Stand, Vatican Drops Effort To Hold Up UN Text On Abortion Rights

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Vatican on Friday night abandoned efforts to significantly weaken language on abortion in a United Nations plan to stabilize population growth over the next two decades.

The move cleared the way for the International Conference on Population and Development to recognize that abortions are taking place worldwide and should be considered a major public health hazard when procedures are unsafe.

The issue of abortion, forced to the forefront by the Vatican, has tied up the conference for nearly a week. Many conference participants believe that the Vatican seriously miscalculated its potential influence in this debate, especially among Roman Catholic women represented in both official delegations and nongovernmental observer groups.

"The Catholic women of the world do not buy into statements from the elderly celibate clergy," said Allan Rosenfield, dean of the School of Public Health at Columbia University, who has been serving as a UN adviser here. "The document is a major step forward, because the majority of nations are supporting a focus on status of women and a focus on women's reproductive health in population."

Isolated after failing to carry either the Islamic world or more than a few small,

largely Catholic, developing nations, the Vatican capitulated after a week of stalling on one paragraph of a 113-page document. The confrontation culminated in a final 24-hour standoff during which only two sentences were reversed, but no words changed, in paragraph 8.25, which now calls for safe abortions in countries where the practice is not prohibited.

The Vatican had argued that there were no such things as "safe" abortions since all resulted in the death of a fetus. The paragraph as adopted by consensus Friday night says that, "In circumstances in which abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe."

"I'm very happy because it defines unsafe abortion clearly as a public health problem," said Joan Dunlop, president of the International Women's Health Coalition, a New York-based group that helps women's health organizations in the developing world. "It means we can go to countries and say, this is a public health problem, how can we help you with it? That's very important."

Women's organizations here have argued that in some cases abortion is a woman's only recourse when family planning services are not available. The draft language approved Friday, however, stresses that abortion should never be promoted as

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## Jump in U.S. Wholesale Prices Shocks Wall Street

By Sylvia Nasar  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Producer prices rose a surprisingly strong 0.6 percent in August, the biggest monthly rise in nearly four years, the government said Friday. The spurt in prices raises the possibility that inflation, bottled up for more than three

years of economic expansion, may again be a threat.

The price jump, which made another interest rate rise by the Federal Reserve Board this fall far more likely, sent stock and bond prices tumbling and made economists scurry back to their computers to take another look at their relatively san-

guine inflation forecasts for next year.

The data helped send the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond up to 7.71 percent, from 7.56 percent Thursday. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 33.65 points, to 3,874.81, and European stock and bond markets also fell. (Page 9)

To many business people, investors and

analysts, the August rise looked as if it could be the first sign of the rising inflation that the Fed was trying so hard to avert.

"I'm personally surprised that it's taken this long to show," said Brad Roller, president of Sweeney Coil Systems, a Cleveland

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 33.65	Up 0.22%
3874.81	116.40
The Dollar	
New York	Fd. close previous close
DM	1.5374 1.5585
Pound	1.5525 1.5435
Yen	99.18 99.60
FF	5.2655 5.3345

## Israel-PLO Aid Parley Ends In Discord Over Jerusalem

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — A much anticipated meeting that could have yielded \$160 million in aid to Palestinian self-rule projects in Gaza and the West Bank was aborted on Friday when Palestinian Liberation Organization and Israeli negotiators clashed over the status of Jerusalem.

The World Bank announced the cancellation of a meeting it had organized for financial donor countries that was set to disburse some of the \$2.4 billion in aid pledged to Palestinians over the next five years. In an unusually irate statement, the bank expressed its "deep disappointment at the way things have evolved."

Israel rejected plans by the PLO to finance Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem, the predominantly Arab part of the city, which the PLO has vowed to make the capital of an independent Palestinian state. Israel has always maintained that Jerusalem will remain united as its capital.

Israelis argued that allowing the PLO to fund any Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem would circumvent a PLO-Israeli accord to negotiate the final status of the city only after three years of the self-rule phase.

At a news conference at World Bank headquarters in Paris after the meeting was canceled, Nabil Shaath, the chief Palestinian negotiator, said the PLO had assigned only \$4 million of the anticipated \$160 million in aid to projects in Jerusalem, largely for social services.

"I could understand the Israeli position if we were putting army barracks or police stations in Jerusalem, but we only wanted to repair schools and hospitals," Mr. Shaath said. "Our minimum request is that Israel cannot practice a veto on that."

World Bank officials and representatives of many donor countries that last year pledged \$2.4 billion in financial aid over the next five years were baffled by the unexpected turn of events, particularly since both Israel and the Palestinians had been urging the international community to speed up the process.

Mr. Shaath said that so far the PLO had received less than \$80 million in aid. But the setback on Friday means the PLO will have to wait a few more weeks before another meeting is convened by the World Bank for donors to examine and approve expenditures.

The World Bank's vice president for the Middle East said the PLO had

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Mahmoud Abbas, one of the architects of the Palestinian self-rule agreement with Israel, arriving in Jericho after more than a quarter-century in exile.

## Something New for Japanese: A Two-Party Election

By T. R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

OKAZAKI, Japan — In keeping with years of political tradition, the candidates wear white gloves on their hands, broad white ribbons across their chests and flowing scarves around their heads. They bow deeply to each voter who passes by, and they carry folding fans to beat the heat during a long day on the stump.

In style, at least, the campaign for the special election here on Sunday looks like

every other campaign for the last 50 years. But the political setting is completely new.

Political pros and pundits have declared that the election here to fill a vacant seat in the upper house of the Diet, or Parliament, constitutes the first page of a whole new chapter in Japanese politics.

Unlike any previous election, the campaign is mainly a two-party contest, with a reform-minded liberal and a status-quo conservative battling over issues and broad policy questions.

For four decades after World War II, Japan was a one-party democracy, with the Liberal Democratic Party, the most conservative of Japan's major parties, controlling every Parliament and electing every prime minister. A clutch of smaller parties swam in its wake, never strong enough to challenge for power.

But in the historic election last July, a coalition of reformers took advantage of the popular hunger for change and dumped the Liberal Democrats. Since then, control of the government has seen-sawed back and forth from the reform group to an ad-hoc coalition centered on the remnants of the old ruling party.

The Diet, meanwhile, has passed a sweeping anti-corruption bill that will rewrite the nation's political map and force far-reaching change in election campaigns. The new political system was designed to turn parliamentary elections into issues-

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## Cause Is Sought In USAir Crash That Killed 132

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALIQUIPPA, Pennsylvania — Emergency workers were searching Friday through the wreckage of USAir Flight 427, which crashed nose-first in wooded terrain near Pittsburgh, killing all 132 people aboard.

The crash, late Thursday, was so violent that it left mainly twisted chunks of metal, so that it could take weeks to find the cause, officials said. Part of the plane's tail was the largest piece found intact.

It was the worst air disaster in the United States in seven years, and it was the fifth of a USAir passenger plane in five years. Minutes before the crash, the crew made a routine call to the control tower but gave no indication of any problem. Weather in the area was clear and calm at the time.

Some witnesses said the plane had lost power and had fallen straight down, crashing into a ravine on a wooded hillside about a half-mile from a shopping center. Others said it had twisted as it fell, dropping into the trees and then exploding.

Investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board, the FBI and other agencies were on the scene Friday. They began searching the ravine, and found body parts strewn over a wide area.

"This plane was decimated," Lieutenant Governor Mark Singel said at a news conference. "The scene is one of absolute carnage. This is going to be a daunting task."

An FBI fingerprinting team was being brought in to identify bodies. Local emergency officials said the plane's "black box," the flight data recorder, had been recovered.

Aliquippa, a former steel town on the Ohio River, is 20 miles (30 kilometers) northwest of Pittsburgh. The Boeing 737-300 was coming in for a landing at nearby

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## Baseball Owners Reject New Plan

NEW YORK (AP) — Baseball owners rejected the players' proposal to settle the five-week-old strike on Friday, but postponed until next week their threat to call off the season and the World Series.

"We have to establish a common ground, and tragically we have failed to do so at every level to this point," said the acting commissioner, Bud Selig. He had said earlier that Friday was the deadline for reaching agreement or canceling the 1994 season.

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## Up and Coming

Undaunted by the archetype of male-dominated industries, Hilary Briggs has risen as a manager at Rover, the British carmaker. In Monday's Trib.

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Crossword

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroun.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



# Bosnia and Greek-Albanian Tension on EU Front Burner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — European Union foreign ministers this weekend will debate how to head off a potentially disastrous worsening of the war in Bosnia and try to defuse growing tension between Greece and Albania.

The EU ministers will meet against the backdrop of reports from the United Nations that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia has accepted a compromise plan for monitoring the trade embargo he has imposed on the Bosnian Serbs.

In return, the reports, which quoted Western diplomats, said the UN Security Council would move to ease sanctions on Serbia as early as next week.

The United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the members of

the so-called contact group of countries trying to obtain peace in Bosnia, announced this week that if the Serbs agreed to allow international observers to watch their borders, the economic embargo against Serbia would be progressively relaxed.

Mr. Milosevic imposed the trade embargo on his former protégés in Bosnia last month, after the Bosnian Serbs rejected the contact group's peace plan. The foreign powers had made the Bosnian Serbs' acceptance of the peace plan a condition for a lifting of the international trade sanctions on the rump state of Yugoslavia, which comprises Serbia and Montenegro.

By its action on Thursday, the contact group has agreed to ease sanctions if it can satisfy itself that the Milosevic government is making a sincere effort

to deny military supplies to the Bosnian Serbs.

The new plan, American and other diplomats in Berlin said, foresees the stationing of up to 200 civilian monitors along the frontier, which largely follows the Drina River. The monitors would have the task of certifying that Yugoslavia is continuing to supply the Bosnian Serbs with food and other relief goods while at the same time ensuring that it does not send in fuel, weapons, ammunition, or other strategic material.

As a reward for accepting the monitors, the contact-group countries will recommend that the Security Council temporarily reopen Yugoslav airports to international flights and lift the ban on Yugoslav participation in international sporting and cultural events.

If Mr. Milosevic sticks to the monitoring plan, many diplomats in Berlin say President Bill Clinton will have little chance of persuading the Security Council to lift its arms embargo on the Bosnian government, as he has said he will try to do if the Bosnian Serbs have not made peace by Oct. 15.

The United States cannot violate the arms embargo unilaterally without encouraging other countries to breach Security Council trade embargoes that Washington favors, including those against Iraq, Libya, and Haiti.

The EU ministers, who will meet on Germany's Baltic island of Usedom, will also discuss how the international community should react if the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject the peace plan dividing Bosnia more or less equally

between the Serbs and a Croatian-Muslim alliance.

U.S. pressure to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia if the Bosnian Serbs do not accept the peace plan by Oct. 15 has alarmed Britain and France, whose troops are a major part of the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia.

Despite EU appeals for restraint in a dispute between Greece and Albania, ministers will be faced with potentially explosive new developments following an Albanian court's conviction of five ethnic Greeks on spying charges.

Athens has recalled its ambassador from Tirana for consultations and charged the Albanian government with violating human rights. (Reuters, NYT)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Eases Stance on North Korea

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States will not require, as part of a final nuclear settlement with North Korea, that international inspectors first be allowed to uncover the full history of its atomic program, an American official said Friday.

The official, Robert L. Gallucci, assistant secretary of state and chief U.S. negotiator with North Korea, said at a news conference that "special inspections" to find how much plutonium North Korea produced in the past could be carried out months or even years after a settlement.

His comments came a day before American and North Korean officials were to meet in Pyongyang to discuss setting up liaison offices in each other's capitals. Officials of both countries are also to meet Saturday in Berlin to discuss finding modern replacements for the North's nuclear reactors.

### Sinn Fein Chief Applies to Visit U.S.

BELFAST (Reuters) — Gerry Adams, head of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein, confirmed on Friday that he had applied for a U.S. visa.

A Dublin newspaper, The Irish Times, quoting U.S. congressional sources, earlier reported that Mr. Adams would be invited by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and that President Bill Clinton would authorize the visa.

The paper said that Mr. Adams would meet with members of Congress in Washington and also visit New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco to brief Irish-Americans on Northern Ireland peace moves.

### Documents Seized in Olivetti Inquiry

ROME (Reuters) — The police, acting on the orders of a Rome magistrate, have seized documents from the Treasury Ministry relating to a bid by Olivetti SpA to supply the ministry with computers, a police spokesman said Friday.

The papers were taken Thursday night on the orders of Maria Cordova, the magistrate who has been heading a yearlong investigation into another sale of computer equipment by Olivetti to the state postal service. The company's chairman, Carlo De Benedetti, was briefly held for questioning last November on suspicion of authorizing bribes more than \$7 million for contracts from the postal authority and supplying it with outdated equipment.

Miss Cordova ordered the documents seized after the Radical Party leader, Marco Pannella, called in Parliament for the revoking of two tenders launched in May 1993 for supplying 1,566 word-processing systems for the Treasury and 600 systems for the Defense Ministry. He charged that the systems had been "completely overtaken by technological developments in the sector."

### Tailhook Sex-Abuse Case Is Settled

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Only days before trial of a lawsuit over the bawdy 1991 Las Vegas convention of a naval aviators' group, the Tailhook Association, the group has reached a settlement with the plaintiff, a former U.S. Navy lieutenant who was among the women sexually abused there.

The settlement was disclosed by lawyers for the association and Paula A. Coughlin, who filed the suit last year. The terms were not disclosed. The settlement leaves the Las Vegas Hilton, where the convention was held, as the only remaining defendant. Ms. Coughlin resigned from the service on May 31, citing what she described as unrelenting pressure resulting from her complaint.

Pentagon investigators concluded that 83 women were assaulted or harassed by drunken aviators. One was Ms. Coughlin, then a navy helicopter pilot, who has said that she was groped in a crowded corridor one night during the convention.

### Satellite Launched by Ariane Is Lost

CAYENNE, French Guiana (Reuters) — A satellite launched for American Telephone & Telegraph Co. by a West European Ariane rocket was lost after being placed into orbit, an official of the U.S. communications company said Friday.

Karl Savatier, vice president and general manager of AT&T Skynet, said the 7,500-pound (3,400-kilogram) Telstar 402 satellite, launched Thursday from French Guiana, would probably never function. Telstar 402, the second in a series of three satellites, was to provide voice, video and data transmission in North America, Mexico and the Caribbean.

"We lost communications with the Telstar 402 approximately 10 minutes after it separated from its launch vehicle, indicating a major malfunction," he said by telephone from the European Space Agency launching center in Kourou, French Guiana. A spokesman at the Paris headquarters of the rocket's manufacturer, Arianespace, said that the launching had been successful but that it appeared the satellite had started spinning as it passed over Mauritius.

### Pressure Mounts on Lesotho's King

MASERU, Lesotho (AP) — South African jet fighters flew over Lesotho's military barracks on Friday, apparently in a show of force, and strikers shut down the country to demand restoration of the elected government.

There was no violence or military activity reported in Lesotho. Vacant streets and locked businesses showed the effectiveness of the strike called by supporters of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, whose government was thrown out Aug. 17 by King Letsie III.

Talks involving the king, Mr. Mokhehle and envoys from South Africa and other nations were suspended Wednesday after the sudden death of Letsie's sister. The South African envoy had said Tuesday that an agreement was imminent for Letsie to restore the Mokhehle government in exchange for talks on the powers of the monarchy.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Greek Air Unions Threaten a Strike

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek airline unions threatened Friday to strike over a draft government bill that calls on Olympic Airways workers to accept wage freezes, early retirement and benefit cuts or be fired.

"This is not what we had agreed on with the government, and if they insist on passing the bill, we will certainly strike," said Dimitris Tsatsoulidis, vice president of Federation of Civil Aviation Unions. The draft bill by the ruling socialist was leaked to the press by the federation and is expected to be voted on by Parliament this month.

The French town of Condom plans a museum on the contraceptive word "condom" in French has Latin roots linked to the confluence of two rivers and has nothing to do with the contraceptive although the creeping influence of English means that some French people use the word in its English sense. (Reuters)

Slovakia and Austria will open a third border crossing at Moravsky Jan-Hohenau, at the end of the month. (Reuters)

A cholera epidemic is spreading in Sierra Leone, where 90 people have died of the disease among about 1,000 registered cases. (AFP)

## Key German Vote In 2 Eastern States Free Democrats Are on Edge

Reuters

BERLIN — Two eastern states will vote on Sunday in elections that could help Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition partners retain the role of king-makers in Bonn or force them to hand it over to the reform Communists.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union is expected to roll to an easy victory in Saxony, while his main opponents in Bonn, the Social Democrats, are hoping for a large victory in Brandenburg.

But the voting will be crucial for the Free Democratic Party, which is flagging badly after losing all its seats in three state assemblies and in the European Parliament over the last year, and for the Party of Democratic Socialism, the former Communists, which hopes to confirm its recent strong showings.

Another loss for the Free Democratic Party, which may not win the minimum 5 percent of the popular vote to enter Parliament in either state, could further erode its chances of clearing the same hurdle to stay in the federal Parliament in a general election Oct. 16, campaign strategists say.

More solid returns for the Party of Democratic Socialism, which is expected to win 15 percent in Saxony and 20 percent in Brandenburg, could help thrust the party back into the Bonn Parliament in October.

This could go some ways toward denying Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition an overall

majority and open two new options in Bonn.

One possibility would be an unwanted "grand coalition" with the Social Democrats, a marriage made to avoid any government with the Party of Democratic Socialism, and the other a "traffic light coalition" of the Social Democratic Party, the Greens and a Free Democratic Party ready to jump ship after 12 years with Mr. Kohl.

A grand coalition would be a sobering reversal for the Free Democratic Party, which until now has usually controlled the crucial few percentage points the Christian Democrats and the Socialists have needed to form a government and thus entered most post-World War II coalitions.

In Saxony, the incumbent Christian Democrat premier, Kurt Biedenkopf, is expected to defeat a Socialist challenger, Karl-Heinz Kunze.

In Brandenburg, another popular incumbent, Manfred Stolpe, the Socialist premier, figures to win against the Christian Democrat candidate, Peter Wagner.

The Free Democrats, who failed to clear the 5 percent hurdle in Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt as well as in the European parliament ballot in June, are fighting for political life in both Saxony and Brandenburg.

The Party of Democratic Socialism, meanwhile, sees strong results in both states propelling it over the 5 percent hurdle in October.



Defense Secretary William J. Perry of the United States and the German defense minister, Volker Rühe, following German troops carrying a wreath in a ceremony in Berlin on Friday at a memorial to the military resistance to Hitler.

## Russia in NATO? Germany and the U.S. Differ

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Senior German and American officials agreed Friday that Russia could not become a member of NATO soon, but their agreement was couched in terms suggesting that the United States was more open to Russian membership at some future point.

"If Russia becomes a member of NATO, then NATO becomes like a United Nations of Europe," the German defense minister, Volker Rühe, said at a conference here. "This isn't going to work, and why should we lie about it?"

He asserted that Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia deserved to become members of NATO and the European Union because, unlike Russia, "they belong to the European system, and they were artificially separated from it."

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, agreed that Central European nations had stronger credentials than Russia. But he refused to rule out the possibility that Russia might eventually join.

Several participants in the conference suggested to Mr. Perry that the United States was excessively concerned about Russian reaction to NATO expansion in

Central Europe. They recommended that the United States admit Russia only after it has proved its peaceful intentions.

"No other country in any other era had 20,000 nuclear weapons," Mr. Perry responded. "All of our thinking with regard to Russia has to keep that fact front and center."

The conference, which attracted high-level German and American delegations, was called by the U.S. ambassador to Germany, Richard C. Holbrooke, who is about to leave Germany to take office as assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

## Pilot Fired Before Identifying Helicopters

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force F-15 pilot involved in shooting down two U.S. Army helicopters over northern Iraq in April acknowledged to investigators that he carried through with the attack even though he had not positively identified the helicopters.

He and others told investigators that the incident was an honest mistake, the result of a tangled series of misunderstandings and procedural breakdowns involving many different people.

An AWACS radar plane crew failed to tell the pilots the helicopters were American, failed to ensure that the aircraft used the right identification codes and failed to make sure that the entire area was properly monitored, according to air force documents.

But the charges filed Thursday against the pilot, Lieutenant Colonel Randy W. May, are a clear sign that air force commanders intend to hold specific individuals directly accountable, analysts said.

If found guilty of the negligent homicide charges, Colonel May could be sent to prison for up to 26 years.

Also charged with numerous counts of dereliction of duty Thursday were five crew members of the Airborne Warning and Control System plane patrolling the skies over Iraq on April 14.

Thursday's developments are the start of the military judicial process. Those charged will next be given an "Article 32"

hearing, which is roughly similar to a civilian grand jury proceeding.

The F-15 pilots told investigators they thought they were firing at Iraqi helicopters violating an allied ban on flights over a safe zone established at the end of the Gulf War to protect Iraq's persecuted Kurdish minority.

The Black Hawk helicopters, carrying a delegation of U.S. and allied officials on a trip to Kurdish villages, looked like Soviet-built Hind helicopters of the kind Iraq owns, the pilots said.

But Colonel May made a critical error, according to an air force officer. He was flying as

wingman in the two-man formation when the lead pilot called out that he had visually identified two Hinds, and asked Colonel May to confirm the identification.

Colonel May then called out "Tally Two" on his radio, which the lead pilot took as confirmation. First the lead pilot, then Colonel May, fired missiles.

In fact, Colonel May told investigators, he never clearly saw the helicopters before calling "Tally Two."

"I did not identify them as friendly; I did not identify them as hostile," according to a transcript of his interview with investigators.

## German Accused of Racism Leaves Cairo Meeting

The Associated Press

BONN — A German delegate left the United Nations Population Conference in Cairo on Friday amid a controversy over statements she had made that seemed to endorse the idea that Africans were less intelligent than other people.

The delegate, Charlotte Höhn, asked to be relieved so she could "take legal steps" against those accusing her of racism, the Interior Ministry said. It added that the ministry had asked her to give her version of the episode when she returned.

The ministry had earlier refused to recall Mrs. Höhn despite angry complaints from the Jewish community and the opposition. She heads the Population Research Institute, a government center, and had been an official delegate at the conference.

In an interview, excerpts of which were published Sept. 3 in the Berlin newspaper Tageszeitung, Mrs. Höhn complained that scientific inquiry into race and intelligence was being censored.

She said there were taboos against population research because the field's reputation was colored by the fact that racial

and genetic theories had been applied by the Nazis in the extermination of Jews, Slavs, the disabled and the insane.

"There are differences in intelligence among different peoples," Mrs. Höhn said in a transcript that Tageszeitung provided to The Associated Press.

"Maybe it isn't correct to say higher or lower intelligence, but any discussion of the subject is forbidden. There are bans on certain thoughts. And I'm sorry, but that's unscientific."

Asked exactly what ideas were forbidden, she said, "For

example, to say that the average intelligence of Africans is lower than others."

In a statement distributed by the Interior Ministry, Mrs. Höhn said she did not personally agree with the comment about Africans' intelligence but had given it as an example in the discussion about freedom of thought.

She complained that the interview, conducted in April for a book that had been printed in tapestry without her permission. The authors said they felt that Mrs. Höhn's views should be circulated, since she represented the government.

## Indians Kill 11 On Kashmir Bus

The Associated Press

SRINAGAR, India — Indian troops fighting Muslim rebels in Kashmir opened fire on a passenger bus, killing 11 people and wounding nine, officials said Friday.

State officials in Kashmir said the government troops returned the fire of rebels on the bus in Bandipore on Thursday and that weapons were recovered from the bus.

Residents said there was no fire from the bus. A protest strike against the shooting closed the towns, the Press Trust of India reported.

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# THE AMERICAS / THE CRITIC FROM ALABAMA

## Democrat Makes Hay as Clinton-Baiter

By Ronald Smothers  
New York Times Service

OZARK, Alabama — From almost the day President Bill Clinton entered the White House, Senator Richard C. Shelby has been at his heels, a pugnacious and outspoken critic. Never mind that Mr. Clinton is from Arkansas and Mr. Shelby is from Alabama or that both are Democrats.

Although the positions that Mr. Shelby has taken reflect the native conservatism of Alabama, what has made him stand out from other conservative Southern Democrats is the flourish and relish with which the two-term junior senator has consistently opposed the president.

For instance, Mr. Shelby sided with Republicans in an 11th-hour bid to scuttle the crime bill, at a time when its passage was crucial for Mr. Clinton. And as the administration

was pressing its health-care measure, Mr. Shelby was holding news conferences with Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, who is a leading critic of the legislation. He also co-sponsored an alternative health-care plan backed by conservative Republicans.

Last year at this time, Mr. Shelby was trumpeting the fact that he was one of the first of six Democrats to oppose the president's budget as a tax-and-spend prescription, forcing Vice President Al Gore to cast a tie-breaking vote in the Senate.

As the 60-year-old Democrat travels the state from Muscle Shoals to Mobile, from Athens to Anniston, there is some grumbling about his chumminess with the likes of Mr. Gramm.

"Some of us are somewhat distressed, not so much because he exercised his independence, but because of the zeal with

which he did it," said Greg Hawley, the Democratic chairman of Jefferson County, in the Birmingham area. "We don't expect him to be in lockstep with the Democratic leadership, but we also don't expect him to be in lockstep with the Republican leadership, as he has been lately."

While some in the state speculate that Mr. Shelby may be poised to switch parties, as Mr. Gramm did 11 years ago, many political observers dismiss such speculation.

While Alabama is still largely Democratic, all the Republican presidential candidates have carried it since Ronald Reagan in 1980. But the Democratic Party label still means a great deal. By remaining a registered Democrat while talking Republican, Mr. Shelby avoids being outflanked from either end of the ideological spectrum. The senator himself dismisses

the speculation that he might change parties, even while aiming another barb at Mr. Clinton.

"I have no intention of switching parties," he said in an interview. "I can be more effective inside the Democratic Party by moving them to the right. President Clinton ran as a new Democrat, and we thought we were getting a centrist. But he has not been that. In order for the president to survive, he has to move back toward the center. He's a smart politician and very resilient, and I think he'll do that."

So far, it appears that Mr. Shelby has not been hurt at home by his outspoken criticism of the president and his brazen flirtation with Republican positions.

Natalie Davis, a pollster and political science professor at Birmingham Southern College, said polls showed Mr. Shelby with a 67 percent approval rating, as against a 48 percent approval rating for the state's senior senator, Howell Heflin, a Democrat. Mr. Heflin probably votes as conservatively as Mr. Shelby and against the president just as often, but with less fanfare.

"Bashing Clinton is becoming a political plus for Shelby," said Ms. Davis. "He's politically astute, and I suspect there is a good deal of calculation in what he does."

But the senator's anti-administration posture has worn thin with some blacks in Alabama, who today represent nearly 30 percent of the voters and more than 40 percent of the dependable Democratic primary vote.

James Jarmon, a school principal and city councilman in Ozark, said that lately he and many other black voters had been disappointed with Mr. Shelby for his opposition to changes in the health care system that would put the cost of increased coverage on employers, and for his opposition to the crime bill as too weak.

Mr. Jarmon also said he was disappointed with Mr. Shelby's constant criticism of Mr. Clinton and with the senator's attacks on the municipal government in the District of Columbia, which is predominantly black.

"I hear rumors that he might go to the Republican Party, and the fact is for me, it wouldn't matter that much if he did," said Mr. Jarmon.

Mr. Shelby noted that he had for the most part been solidly behind Mr. Clinton in foreign policy. He also pointed out that he had deferred to the president on most cabinet and subcommittee appointments, although he thought many were "not the strongest."

But still, when it comes to "core values" like taxes and "the economic well-being of America," he said, he will not hesitate to criticize.

"I could look the other way on these issues, but it would be intellectually dishonest," said Mr. Shelby. "I see myself as a Harry Truman Democrat, someone who is outspoken, who knows who he is and who knows where he comes from."

## 2 'Visions' Of Quebec Facing Off On Monday

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — José Simón was gamely trudging through a working-class French-speaking neighborhood here, knocking on doors, shaking hands, undaunted by the fact that his is an uphill battle.

It is districts like this that Mr. Simón's Liberal Party must win in Monday's provincial election if it is to prevent a landslide by the separatist Parti Québécois and avoid a referendum on independence for Quebec.

For months, the polls have shown the Parti Québécois with a comfortable lead over the Liberals in the campaign for the 125 seats in the Quebec legislature. The Liberals have held power in this province of 7 million people for the past nine years.

The Parti Québécois leader, Jacques Parizeau, says that if his party forms the next government, he will hold a referendum on independence within a year.

The polls, however, indicate that will not happen. Although most surveys show the Parti Québécois with a wide lead in the election, the same polls suggest that a referendum would fail by an equally wide margin.

Mr. Simón, 38, the head of purchasing for a petrochemical company, is a first-time candidate running in an eastern Montreal district along the St.



Jacques Parizeau, right, the Parti Québécois leader, talking with a student in Montreal.

Lawrence River, home to a port, refineries and numerous small and medium-sized businesses. It is also 90 percent French-speaking.

The Parti Québécois has overwhelming support among francophone voters, and this district has sent a representative of the party to Quebec City, the provincial capital, for the past 24 years.

"There are two opposing visions of the way Quebec is seen," Mr. Simón, a francophone, said during a pause in his door-to-door campaigning. "For the PQ, francophone Que-

beckers have no confidence. They cannot progress, they must separate to be sure of themselves. You must cut off the right arm for the left arm to be stronger."

"I'm fighting for the Liberal cause and also for the united cause of Canada."

Premier Daniel Johnson, a francophone despite his English surname, has not been able to stir the passions of the voters, and in recent days seems to be getting desperate.

After vowing not to discuss constitutional reform, a subject that preoccupied much of Can-

ada over the past five years, Mr. Johnson said this week that he would be ready to start a new round of talks should the Liberals win.

Two attempts to amend the constitution and give more powers to Quebec have failed since 1990.

In a radio interview, Mr. Johnson said his goal was "just a matter of reforming the constitution while recognizing Quebec is a different society than the rest of North America."

"There is a need to recognize that historical fact," he said.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Politicians Plug Crime Ticket

WASHINGTON — The grainy black-and-white footage shows a man abducting a woman in a parking garage, his gun pointed at her temple. A moment later, a police officer is pulling a blanket over her lifeless body.

"Texas is considered the third most dangerous state in the nation," says George W. Bush, the Republican candidate for governor. "No wonder, because in the last three years 7,700 criminals have been released early from prison."

The stark images of violence linger with the viewer. "It was just my sound man accusing the makeup woman, but it looks very real," said Don Sipple, a Republican consultant. Seemingly endless versions of that commercial are playing in living rooms across America. Republicans and Democrats, men and women, incumbents and challengers are all touting their tough-on-crime credentials in the elections.

"We have spent more time with police officers than we ever anticipated in a lifetime," said Mandy Grunwald, President Clinton's media adviser, whose firm is handling 10 local races. "We have filmed cops or jails or boot camps in every state we're working in."

Six years after George Bush's presidential campaign turned furloughed murderer Willie Horton into a national symbol of Democratic softness, the spirit of Hortonism is thriving in this year's air wars.

Although other traditional hot-button issues — welfare, taxes, immigration, personal ethics — also are prominent, crime remains the 30-second weapon of choice, and the charge most often is that an incumbent is responsible for turning dangerous inmates loose. "Many of these parolees have gone on to rape, rob and murder again," says an ad for Bonnie Campbell, the Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa.

In New York, Governor Pataki, the little-known Republican challenging Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, has aired this ad: "It's shocking but true. In New York today, if you're convicted of a felony, you'll only serve on average two years and seven months in prison."

Democratic incumbents are hardly ceding the issue. An ad for Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, says she has been "a strong, sometimes lonely voice for the death penalty in the Democratic Party," and has fought "to ban assault weapons" and "pass the toughest anti-crime package ever."

The day after Congress passed the \$30 billion crime bill, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, took to the

airwaves with an ad that said: "He fought successfully for the bill that will put 2,300 new police on Massachusetts streets. And impose life sentences for three-time violent offenders." (WP)

### Jeb Bush in a Runoff in Florida

MIAMI — Jeb Bush finished the Republican gubernatorial primary race well ahead of his Florida competition, but failed to get enough of the vote to avoid a runoff. Governor Lawton Chiles easily won the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Bush, the 41-year-old son of the former president, came within 4 percentage points of winning the nomination outright in Thursday's primary. He will face Secretary of State Jim Smith in an Oct. 4 runoff. But he talked about that race as if it were a formality, and urged Republicans to concentrate instead on beating Mr. Chiles.

Mr. Chiles, who has never lost an election in 35 years of Florida politics, has seen his sagging popularity bolstered by his handling of the Cuban refugee crisis. (AP)

### Ray of Blandness for Capital

WASHINGTON — Turning blandness into a virtue may just make John Ray the next mayor of the national capital.

Although he has been a city councilman for 16 years, Mr. Ray is so unassuming that most voters still have no idea who he is. Three times before this campaign, he ran for mayor. And three times he failed.

But in a city where the current mayor has failed to reduce crime substantially, to solve financial problems and to stave off a declining tax base brought on by middle-class flight — and where Marion S. Barry Jr., the former mayor convicted of drug possession, has a strong chance of regaining the office — Mr. Ray has appeal.

According to the latest public opinion polls, Mr. Ray and Mr. Barry are in a dead heat to become the Democratic mayoral candidate in Tuesday's primary election. And the current mayor, Sharon Pratt Kelly, who was elected four years ago because of the assurance that she was un beholden to the entrenched powers, is now far behind her challengers. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Ross Perot, former independent presidential candidate, speaking in Washington about his scheduling of 10 pre-election rallies: "It is time to light the fire again." (AP)

## (Big) Signs of the Times in Times Square

By Stuart Elliott  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For decades, Times Square has been called the crossroads of the world. Now it appears that Times Square is becoming a town square, too.

An increasing number of giant signs — spectaculars, in the parlance of the outdoor advertising industry — are promoting debate on such social issues as gun control, AIDS and nutrition.

These paid pitches stand alongside the big billboards dedicated to conventional sales messages for products like jeans, soft drinks and underwear.

Since last week, visitors to Times Square have gaped at a blocklong spectacular imploring them: "Cut fat intake and live longer!"

The sign, which replaced a Camel cigarette spectacular, is sponsored by Phil Sokolof, a wealthy industrialist who rented it through Oct. 31.

Mr. Sokolof, known for crusading against fat and cholesterol, bought the sign to help

"make the American public eat healthier foods and live longer," he said. It advertises a supermarket sweepstakes he created to generate interest in the new nutritional labels on food packages.

Mr. Sokolof's sign joins so-

quently runs public service announcements.

"This could be the start of using Times Square as a forum, a village green," said Jason Perlman, chairman at Van Wagner Communications, the New York outdoor advertising com-

### 'This could be the start of using Times Square as a forum, a village green.'

Jason Perlman, a billboard executive

cial-issue signs that include a "death clock" counting the mounting fatalities caused by handguns since Jan. 1; a sign for Kenar, an apparel company, that often carries ads supporting efforts to fight AIDS; and a Sony video screen that fre-

quently runs public service announcements.

Tama Starr, president of Arkraft Strauss Sign Corp. in New York, which produced the handgun clock, said: "While it's a new idea, it's also an old idea. During World War II, we built

a copy of the Statue of Liberty and a giant cash register in Times Square to sell war bonds."

Many issues addressed by the contemporary signs, however, do not enjoy the same broad public support that battling the Axis did.

Some people did not like the handgun clock, Mr. Starr said, adding: "They said, 'Don't you dare put that up.' They tried to put me out of business." The reason, she said, was their belief that the sign "would be bad for Times Square."

She compared that reaction with the overwhelming approval for the national-debt clock at 43d Street and the Avenue of the Americas, sponsored since 1989 by Seymour B. Durst, a real-estate developer.



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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## China's Lack of Fair Play

The International Olympic Committee stung China's leadership last September by rejecting its heavy-handed campaign to be host of the 2000 Olympics. What seems to have tipped an extremely close vote was the committee's anxiety that a Chinese human rights debacle could seriously embarrass the Olympic movement.

Yet China, which still hopes to stage the 2004 Games, persists in putting political repression ahead of sports. Witness the case of Fang Zheng, a champion discus thrower excluded from competition at the Far East and South Pacific Disabled Games for the crudest of political reasons.

After Mr. Fang had qualified for the national team and received an official send-off from his own province, national authorities suddenly panicked over the origin of his disability — he had lost both legs after being run over by a tank in the 1989 Tiananmen Square uprising. Even though Mr. Fang agreed not to talk to the press about the circumstances of his injury, he was falsely told that the discus

event had been canceled and was sent home. On Wednesday, a New Zealand athlete won the discus throw by default. By then Mr. Fang had become a non-person, with Chinese officials at every level denying that they had ever heard of him.

China is not the only country that lets politics intrude in its sports programs. The abuses of former Soviet bloc countries were notorious. But nations that play politics with sports eligibility are in no position to complain when their suitability to sponsor major international events is questioned over issues like human rights. Though the site of the 2004 Olympics will not be decided for three more years, Beijing risks another disappointment if it persists in its present course.

Friends of China and friends of human rights — two categories that should include the Clinton administration — would do Beijing a favor by reminding it at every opportunity of the minimum standards of international fair play.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Slice of Mideast Peace

Israel now reports that it offers Syria a little piece of occupied territory — to what Syrians' appetite for more and to acoustical Israeli public opinion to less. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin admits that the slice of the Golan Heights meant to be served up first, in return for full normalization of official ties, is "slight." It is also free of Israeli settlers. Mr. Rabin wants a three-year "vesting period" before he stands up to the Israeli lobby supporting the 13,000 settlers on the Golan — a lobby stronger than the one supporting fundamentalist settlers in the West Bank.

An indirect exchange between Syria and Israel has been going on under the wing of Secretary of State Warren Christopher. This is perhaps why the disclosures made by Mr. Rabin this week sounded not so much like the terms of a final settlement but like an early bargaining position. It isn't known whether U.S. diplomacy is a cover or a substitute for the direct talks needed to close any deal.

The Israeli movement in the direction of serious negotiation with Syria is public. It is harder to tell whether President Hafez Assad is finally moving from word to deed in the effort to reclaim by diplomacy the territory Syria lost by war in 1967. Mr. Assad has wasted much of his bargaining strength. He misused Soviet

patronage, and then it was gone. His regional strivings left him with a lone partner, Iran, unable to help advance his political goals. He continues to play the terrorist card in a manner to spoil his strategic approaches to the United States. Once an era of regional peace-seeking opened, he let leadership slip to Egypt. Nor could he stop the Palestinians, whom he intended to dominate, from acting on their ambition of a state of their own. During the summer, Jordan made its move to all-but-explicit normalization with Israel, isolating him further.

Syria is a repressive police state generations behind Israel in technology — military and civilian — and decades behind its own economic and social potential. On all fronts, it urgently needs to devote itself to catching up. So it is encouraging news that Damascus is starting to answer Israeli appeals for the public words and gestures that will convey to the Israeli people, as Anwar Sadat conveyed by his trip to Jerusalem, a readiness for full and normal relations. Syrian television has shown scenes of Jordanian-Israeli peace-making, and the foreign minister, in a first, invited Israeli journalists to a press conference (in London) and spoke in favor of a "warm peace."

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Always Unfair Punishment

Three months after accusing O.J. Simpson of double murder and only weeks before the trial, Los Angeles prosecutors have yet to say whether they will seek the death penalty. Their hesitation is understandable, but the delay constitutes an indictment of capital punishment and exposes the arbitrary rules that haunt its use.

Whoever slashed the throat of Mr. Simpson's former wife, Nicole, and stabbed her friend Ronald L. Goldman to death is surely eligible for California's death penalty in every legal sense. But the same can be said of multitudes of convicted murderers, while only a few hundred have been executed since 1976 under court-approved guidelines. The selection from those eligible, as even advocates of the death penalty understand, is warped by unwritten standards and social forces.

Race, class and wealth reign here. Careful studies have shown that when homicides similar in other respects are compared, race is often more of a determinant of punishment than the law's stated aggravating factors such as egregious brutality or a particularly evil motive. Blacks who kill whites are executed regularly, but only once in recent years has a white been executed for killing a black.

Mr. Simpson is an African-American, his alleged victims white. But he is a wealthy, widely recognized personality. Ordinarily no one of his fame gets the gas chamber. So the decision is lose-lose for a politically sensitive district attorney's office. African-Americans are ready to denounce a decision to seek the death penalty as confirming generations of racial injustice. A decision the other way will surely be scorned for inconsistency by some groups trying to defend women from domestic violence. They will argue that Mr. Simpson's celebrity protected him from trial on a capital charge.

The district attorney owes the defense and the judge an early decision to enable them to prepare for jury selection.

Capital punishment is unjustified state-sponsored homicide. To those moral objections, add the practical conundrums of the Simpson case. On both moral and practical grounds, justice is better served by non-capital penalties, including life without parole. The death penalty has shown itself to be inherently discriminatory, incapable of fair application and an obstacle to balanced judgment and certain punishment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Small Families, Big Future

It is a crime against humanity that delegates at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo should waste time arguing over words while 3 million babies die every week for lack of food or medicine. But it must also be stressed that the highly publicized furor concerns less than 1 percent of the conference's draft Program of Action to tackle what is undeniably the single most important challenge to global security and stability. Unless brought under control, population growth could mean food shortages, increased pressure on resources and accelerated destruction of the environment.

Every country and group represented in Cairo, including Iran and the Vatican, accepts the need for some kind of population control. The dispute is confined to

methods and their impact on values. The short answer to the second point is that nothing can place more strain on a family than economic hardship. As for the first, no one will quarrel with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's idealistic reasoning that "the girl who receives her diploma will have fewer babies than her sister who does not."

While keeping that in mind, the aim should be to bring down the birth rate through conventional methods of contraception that are safe, reliable and easily available. Such a program would also reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies and, therefore, abortions.

But the UN cannot take over the task. Each government must find the political will and the social courage to convince its people that their future happiness calls for smaller families.

— The Straits Times (Singapore)

## Imposing Democracy: Could U.S. Stop With Haiti?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

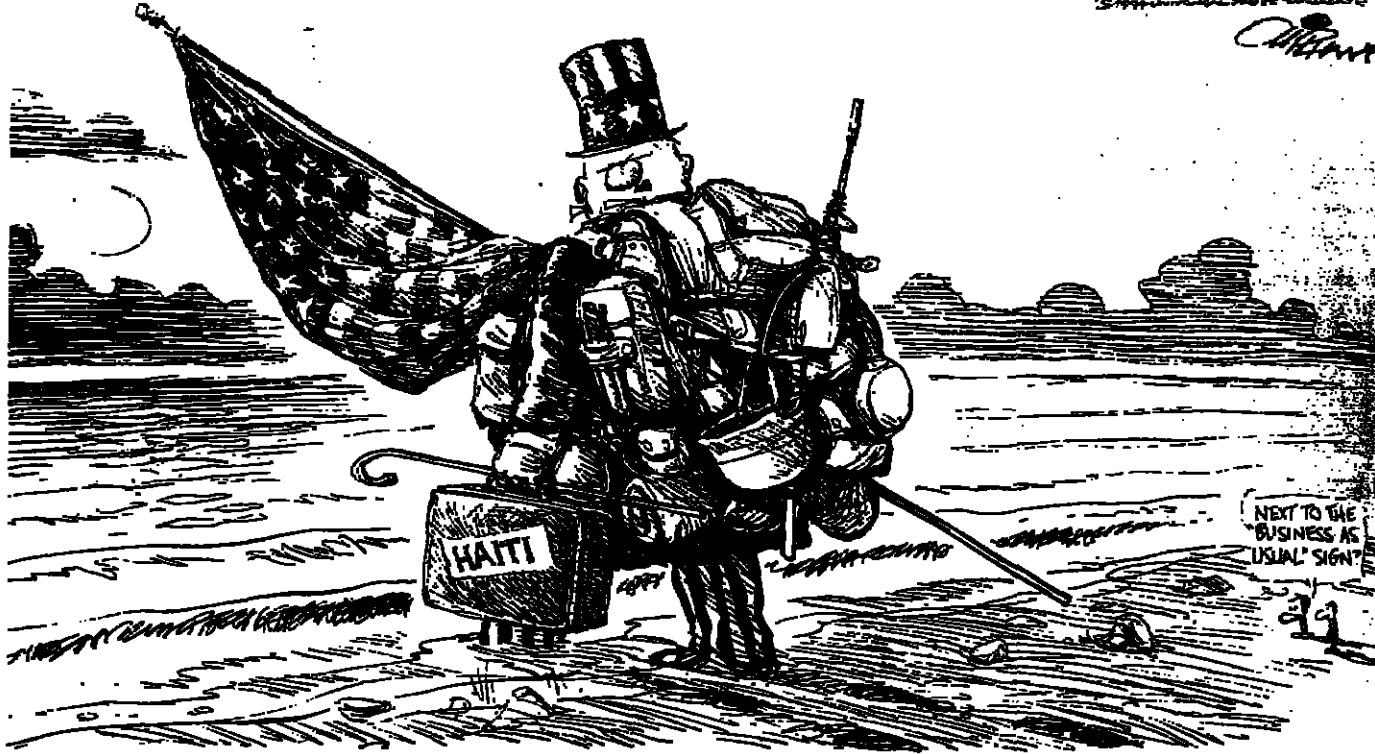
NEW YORK — Is there a "right" to be governed democratically by rulers chosen in free competitive elections? Does Haiti have such a right?

The Clinton administration thinks so and has tried hard for months to rouse support in the "international community" for action that will depose the military government of Haiti and restore the elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Their sustained efforts and the political skills of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, have produced a UN Security Council resolution authorizing "the use of all necessary means" that is, force — to achieve this end.

But they need troops as well as legitimacy, unless the "necessary force" is provided and paid for exclusively by the United States. Weeks of effort to persuade other governments to contribute have netted little: Four Caribbean island states finally agreed to provide 266 troops for noncombatant "support" roles. Canada turned down the appeals to join the expeditionary force but offered to send peacekeepers. No European ally of the United States will participate in the military phase of the Haitian operation. No major government in the Western Hemisphere will join in the invasion.

But the Clinton administration is not deterred by this reluctance or lack of participants. It has the Security Council's authorization, the UN secretary-general's endorsement, the encouragement of a small but intense group of Americans on the left end of our political spectrum and the comfort of a doctrine that justifies the use of force in just such circumstances.

The Clinton team justifies its plan to invade Haiti on grounds that force is required to "restore democracy," of which Haiti was deprived by the military coup.



'PUT A SIGN IN THE WINDOW - BACK IN 30 YEARS!'

They offer other supporting arguments as well: that General Raoul Cédras and his colleagues have refused to carry out the Governor's Island agreement (calling for withdrawal under specified circumstances); that the Cédras government has violated the civil rights of Haitians, and that it has failed to carry out the decisions of the UN Security Council. But these are marginal.

The fundamental justification for using force is that democracy should be restored. But the case being made for intervention depends on a postulated "right to democratic governance."

Mrs. Albright, speaking in the Security Council, described the resolution authorizing the use of force to restore "legitimate, constitutional authority to Haiti" as "historic." Well, she might. It is

the first action of its kind ever. The authorization itself constitutes a significant expansion of the Security Council's jurisdiction over the internal affairs of member states and is for that reason alone important. But the idea of a "right to democracy" that can be imposed by force is a dramatic departure from previous theory and practice.

International lawyers, notably Thomas Franck, have written in recent years of an emerging "democratic entitlement" and an "emerging" right to democratic governance.

This "democratic entitlement" is rich in implications. If political democracy is viewed as a "human right" shared by all persons, and if the "world community" has an obligation to use force to protect those rights, then it is

appropriate to use force to depose Haiti's military government — or any government that achieves power by force and violates its citizens' rights.

If we act against the Haitian government on these grounds we should understand that it may be necessary to act again should President Aristide prove deficient in his respect for the rights of Haitians. And if we act against Haiti we should do so understanding that there are 55 countries judged by the Freedom House analysis to be "not free."

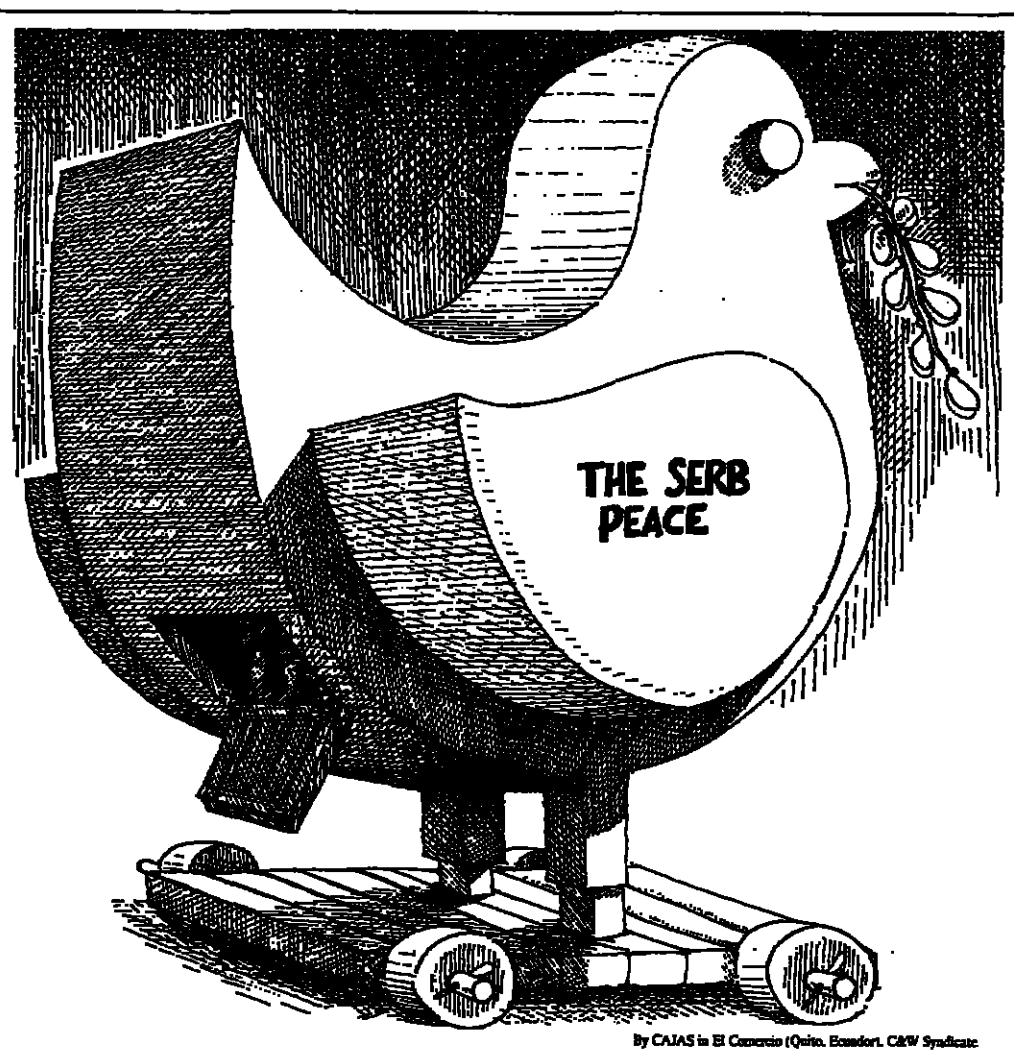
If the Clinton administration decides to use force against Haiti rather than against Cuba, China, or other "nonfree" governments, it must be prepared to say why.

Mr. Franck, whose work was an important source for the ideas and arguments of Morton

Halperin and other Clinton administration officials concerning the "right to democracy," can foresee the day when the "global community" guarantees democracy as a "legal entitlement." But he adds, "The collective use of military force to protect the people's right to democracy is an extremely remote bridge which need not be crossed at present."

It is precisely the bridge President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher must cross on their way to "restore democracy" in Haiti. Before they get out on this mission, in which no substantive U.S. national interest is at stake, they should ask themselves what precisely they intend to do upon reaching the other side.

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By CAIAS in El Comodoro (Quito, Ecuador), CNA Syndicate.

## The Promise Arafat Has Failed to Keep

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On Sept. 9, 1993, Yasser Arafat sent a signed promise to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel. That was four days before he was to meet at the White House with Mr. Rabin. The promise was essential for Mr. Rabin to be able to sign the Israeli-Palestinian outline for peace.

Now, a few days before the anniversary of that meeting, Mr. Arafat has failed to fulfill that promise, and there is evidence that he may never be able to deliver.

The promise was that Mr. Arafat would get the Palestine Liberation Organization, which would rule any territory turned over by Israel, to remove certain articles from its founding covenant.

Those articles call for the "liberation" of the entire Palestinian "homeland" — all of "illegal" Israel — and swear continuing "armed struggle" to achieve it. For Palestinians who took up rocks and guns against Israel, they became their vision and hope.

But no Israeli politician could have won public approval of the peace proposals unless Mr. Arafat had promised to get rid of the covenant provisions and do it with decent dispatch.

Now Mr. Arafat says he cannot get enough support in the PLO, which he heads. He says he cannot even get enough support in Fatah, his own faction within the PLO, the largest group in it.

Israeli elections are due in 1996; campaigning never stops and Mr. Arafat's broken promise is an issue. Benjamin Netanyahu, the leader of the opposition Likud bloc, is hitting Mr. Rabin hard for ever trusting Mr. Arafat to deliver. In the latest respected poll, Mr. Netanyahu is running behind the prime minister — by one point, 43 to 44.

In the government and the Labor Party are officials who believe deeply that peace is Israel's best security, but are increasingly nervous about Mr. Arafat's intentions and say so.

They do not think he tried very hard to get the votes for covenant change and has been playing his usual delaying game. Other Israeli officials say Mr. Arafat really is running into fierce opposition from PLO and Fatah officials, who are now saying publicly that the covenant will not be revised until Israeli troops are withdrawn from the West Bank. Palestinian elections are held and the Israeli government recognizes an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. That, of course, is an in-your-eye way of saying never.

Mr. Arafat says critical things of these fellow PLO officials. He says the covenant will so be revised — in July of 1995 if he can swing it. Some Israeli officials give him the benefit of the doubt, others see it as a barely camouflaged double-cross meant to squeeze more concessions out of Israel and the U.S.

Either way the whole episode shows the strength of PLO and Fatah officials who may one day run the West Bank, with or without Mr. Arafat. They still see any

peaceful settlement as they always have — the first step toward eliminating Israel.

Mr. Rabin and his Labor Party have achieved some goals they think will bring both security and peace — getting rid of Gaza, preparing to turn over to Mr. Arafat most or all of a West Bank they have decided is no longer necessary for Israel's security, and arriving at a near-peace with King Hussein of Jordan.

And as soon as President Hafez Assad decides to sign a peace treaty, Israel will start a three-to-five-year withdrawal from the Golan Heights, which Mr. Rabin once considered vital to Israel.

However it turns out, one thing is not debatable: Israel has some unusual negotiating partners.

King Hussein loves receiving prominent American Jews. Do they ever ask him why he threw all Jews out of the West Bank when Jordan captured it, why no Jew can become a Jordanian citizen?

Mr. Assad has a reputation among his American admirers for keeping his word. But ask among Lebanese. He kept none of his promises to free Lebanon from military and political colonization.

Now Mr. Arafat has failed for a year to keep the promise without which he never would have seen the White House lawn, President Clinton or Mr. Rabin.

None of these realities will stop the Labor government from doing what it thinks is right. But if I were an Israeli, and I felt I had to dance with wolves, I would certainly keep counting my toes.

The New York Times.

## Some Deadly Facts of Life And the Cost of Inaction

By Norman Myers

OXFORD, England — As the International Conference on Population and Development proceeds in Cairo, let us note some facts of life: There are 2.5 billion sexually active people in the world, who engage in a total of 100 million couplings daily.

The implications are not always recognized by political leaders. According to Dr. Roger V. Short of Monash University in Melbourne, who compiled the statistics, there are also each day: 900,000 conceptions; half unplanned and a quarter unwanted; the births of 400,000 children, 1 in 10 of whom will die before age 5; 150,000 abortions, one-third of them in developing countries, without medical supervision; the deaths of 1,400 women as a result of pregnancy-related problems and abortions; 350,000 cases of infection with sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS; and a net increase in the world's population of 250,000.

The funding for population matters by rich nations has been declining in real terms to less than \$2 a year per taxpayer. The costs of action are even more trifling when compared with the high costs of inaction.

So-called "cost hanger" abortions in developing nations result in the deaths of 500 women daily. This mass mortality occurs because the women are denied freedom of reproductive choice. If, as Dr. Mahmoud Fathallah of the Rockefeller Foundation points out, there was a freedom movement in which 500 people died in a single event on a single day, the world would be outraged. But when 500 women die day after day in pursuit of their reproductive freedom, the world hardly blinks an eye.

For much of the 1980s, the anti-abortion lobby in the United States persuaded the Reagan and Bush administrations to suspend

aid to all organizations that might be using U.S. tax dollars for coercive abortions, principally in China. Several verification missions found not a scrap of evidence. But Washington cut off funding for the world's two foremost family planning organizations: funds for birth control were included in the ban. As a result, the abortion rate in developing countries soared by millions per year. But the Clinton administration plans to double U.S. funding for population control by 1995, compared to what it was in 1992.

Another concealed cost is that of "disappearing females." In many developing nations, girls endure poorer nutrition and health care than do boys. Worse, female fetuses are increasingly aborted in China, India and a growing list of other countries. Female infanticide is still widespread.

Still other problems are little recognized on the population front, notably unemployment in developing nations. The work force in those nations numbers 2 billion people, of whom at least a third are unemployed or grossly underemployed, a total exceeding the work force of developed nations. To supply employment for new workers, let alone those now without work, developing nations will need to create 40 million new jobs annually during the 1990s. By comparison, the United States has difficulty generating 2 million new jobs each year.

Recall, too, the statement in Genesis, sometimes invoked in support of population growth: "Go forth and multiply." It was an injunction issued when the world had a population of 2.

The writer is a senior adviser to the United Nations Population Fund and a visiting fellow at Green College, Oxford University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: A Dead Monarchy

NEW YORK — Commenting on the death of the Comte de Paris the *HERALD* says: "The Royalist cause in France is so hopeless that the death of the Comte de Paris is utterly devoid of political significance. The Republic is too strong to be overthrown by any political aspirant." The French people feel that the monarchy is dead, and that the Comte de Paris, heir to the kings of France, has contributed not a little to destroy the idea of bespangled royalty.

### 1919: Biggest Aeroplane

PARIS — The German newspapers state that what is claimed to be the biggest aeroplane in the world has been built at the aviation works at Leipzig, and has made its first flight. It has a span of 134 ft. and is 60 ft. in length and 20 ft. in height. The aero-

plane is capable of carrying a crew of six and eighteen passengers. This is an infringement of the Peace Treaty, which forbids the manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft for six months from the date of signature, June 28.

### 1944: Talk of Surrender

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The possibility that there may never be a general surrender of the German armies, but that they will gradually disintegrate into fragments which will "surrender piecemeal," was emphasized in a statement issued by the War and Navy Department and the Office of War Information. On the flood tide of United Nations victories in Europe false rumors of German surrender have already appeared, the statement observed, adding that these "may be expected to be more frequent from now on."

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Tanks of Chechnya's government forces hunting for armed opposition units in the suburbs of the town of Argun.

## Khasbulatov Returns, in a New Role

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — When the armed uprising against President Boris N. Yeltsin collapsed last fall, it seemed to seal the political downfall of his chief nemesis, the strong-willed speaker of the Russian Parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov.

Mr. Khasbulatov was arrested and locked up with other anti-reform rebels in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison. Last winter, he received an amnesty and emerged a shell-shocked man. His bombast gone, he pronounced himself "disgusted" with politics and vanished into academia — until last month.

He has returned to the fray with gusto, this time in his native Chechnya, a lawless, mainly Muslim region in southern Russia that declared its independence in 1991 and has been run ever since by a former Soviet air force general, Dzhokar Dudayev.

For two months, Chechnya has been embroiled in a struggle between Mr. Dudayev and his bitter enemies, who call him a vicious dictator and have their own well-armed fighters.

In the center of this storm has emerged Mr. Khasbulatov. He has set himself up in a family home, surrounded by geese, sheep and fies, outside the region's capital, Grozny, and is putting together his own paramilitary group.

It is a familiar scenario to those who watched events unfold in Moscow in 1992-93, when Mr. Khasbulatov allied

himself with the anti-Yeltsin movement and eventually became its chief strategist.

But this time Mr. Khasbulatov is on the same side as Mr. Yeltsin — a twist that has Mr. Khasbulatov's erstwhile enemies in the Kremlin squirming.

The Kremlin, like the Chechen rebels, wants to oust Mr. Dudayev, not only because it has grown weary of having to contend with a region that insists it is independent, but also because it accuses him of having unleashed a wave of terrorism and crime by Chechen gangs across Russia.

In recent weeks, Russia has sealed off the border around Chechnya, halted all flights over the region and thrown its support to Mr. Dudayev's opponents, the Chechen Provisional Council, with which Mr. Khasbulatov is also allied. At least two other well-armed anti-Dudayev groups have emerged around Chechnya.

For many Yeltsin supporters and members of the Russian government, the idea of working with Mr. Khasbulatov is tough to swallow.

Even worse is the notion that he might end up resurrected, returning somehow to Moscow either as president of Chechnya or as a Chechen representative to the new Russian Parliament.

"Psychologically, it will be very hard for the Russian administration to deal with Khasbulatov" if he should be part of a group that eventually takes over in

Chechnya, acknowledged Deputy Prime Minister Sergei M. Shakhrai.

Mr. Khasbulatov has disavowed any interest in returning to politics or becoming Chechnya's next president, saying he is only eager to help his region free itself from dictatorship. He has expressed irritation with reporters who have pressed him about his political ambitions, saying he is only a "peacemaker."

He gets even angrier when Mr. Yeltsin's name comes up.

"Why are those Kremlin bigwigs shouting that Khasbulatov must be prevented from returning to the corridors of power no matter what?" he angrily asked the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda recently. "Frankly speaking, if they continue to voice this thought with such maniacal insistence, I'll just become Chechnya's president."

He might even run against Mr. Yeltsin for Russian president, he said.

In Moscow, few believe that is likely, given the tank battle at the Parliament building that ended his last foray in Russian politics. But few expect him to stay out of the fray.

"By his very nature and character he is abnormally energetic and ambitious," said Anatoli Shabad, a pro-Yeltsin member of Parliament who repeatedly clashed with Mr. Khasbulatov when he was speaker. "But he has nothing to gain by playing politics in Russia anymore. His best hour is over."

## Paris Drops Protest Ban On Visit By Jiang

## U.S. Plugs Up a Nuclear Leak

## Japan Abruptly Loses Supply of Technology

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For seven years, the United States has been quietly supplying Japan with technology to refine bomb-grade plutonium for breeder reactors, despite the official U.S. position against the export of any technology that helps the spread of nuclear weapons, according to a new report from Greenpeace.

But before Greenpeace ended a news conference at which it issued the report, the Energy Department had announced that it would end the exports, letting the agreement under which they took place expire at the end of this month.

The administration and the department are fully committed to policies and practices constraining proliferation," the department said.

Greenpeace said the exports violated the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, and a bilateral agreement signed with Japan the previous year. The exports clearly run counter to the Clinton administration's goal, announced last year, of phasing out the production of new weapons fuel.

They would also appear to undercut American arguments to the North Koreans that there is no reason for additional nations in the North Pacific to develop nuclear weapons technology.

Asked whether Greenpeace was correct that the exports violated American law, Michael G. Gaudin, a spokesman for the department, said: "We think it's a valid question."

He said that the exports were "a remnant of the last administration," and that the Clinton administration's policy was not to export reprocessing technology to anyone.

The Energy Department said it would complete "a comprehensive review" within 60 days. A Greenpeace researcher, Shaun L. Burnie, said that under the act, the government was supposed to evaluate the process to determine whether it was a "sensitive nuclear technology," but the evaluation had not been carried out.

The technology in question, which Greenpeace said was developed at American nuclear weapons plants, is a chemical and mechanical system for separating the plutonium made in breeder reactors from waste products. Japan insists that its breeder program is meant to

produce fuel for nuclear reactors, not bombs. But the plutonium produced by its two breeders, Monju and Joyo, is a kind that is particularly well-suited to bombs, Greenpeace said.

Whatever the intended use of the plutonium, the United States has previously expressed discomfort at the proliferation risk posed by separating the plutonium produced in civilian nuclear reactors from spent reactor fuel. It dropped its own breeder reactor program a decade ago.

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Asked whether Greenpeace was correct that the exports violated American law, Michael G. Gaudin, a spokesman for the department, said: "We think it's a valid question."

He said that the exports were "a remnant of the last administration," and that the Clinton administration's policy was not to export reprocessing technology to anyone.

The Energy Department said it would complete "a comprehensive review" within 60 days. A Greenpeace researcher, Shaun L. Burnie, said that under the act, the government was supposed to evaluate the process to determine whether it was a "sensitive nuclear technology," but the evaluation had not been carried out.

The technology in question, which Greenpeace said was developed at American nuclear weapons plants, is a chemical and mechanical system for separating the plutonium made in breeder reactors from waste products. Japan insists that its breeder program is meant to

produce fuel for nuclear reactors, not bombs. But the plutonium produced by its two breeders, Monju and Joyo, is a kind that is particularly well-suited to bombs, Greenpeace said.

Whatever the intended use of the plutonium, the United States has previously expressed discomfort at the proliferation risk posed by separating the plutonium produced in civilian nuclear reactors from spent reactor fuel. It dropped its own breeder reactor program a decade ago.

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## ART

Saturday-Sunday,  
September 10-11, 1994  
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# Braque, Large and Small

## Maeght Exhibition Follows a Long, Varied Career

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

**S**AINTE-PAUL-DE-  
VENCE, France — In  
recent decades Georges  
Braque has been some-  
what eclipsed by more prolific  
figures of 20th-century art such  
as Picasso and Matisse. In mat-  
ters of art, however, compar-  
isons are odious, and the exhibi-  
tion assembling 120 major  
paintings, collages and sculp-  
tures by Braque at the Maeght  
Foundation (through Oct. 15)  
demonstrates that the French  
artist's work ages well.

His earliest promising work,  
done in 1900 at the age of 18, is  
as somber as van Gogh's boots.  
Six years later, however, Braque  
exploded into Fauvism and for a  
short while his paintings were  
all acid greens and fluorescent  
pinks. This continued until he  
bumped into Cézanne's work  
sometime in 1907. He had  
turned out a few pre-Cubist  
landscapes in muted tones be-  
fore being taken to Picasso's  
studio by the poet Guillaume  
Apollinaire.

On the studio wall hung a  
large and startling canvas: "Les  
Démocrates d'Avignon." Braque  
was stunned by the tor-  
tuous, contradictory nature of  
the painting, its monumental-  
ity, and the absence of a coher-  
ent unifying space.

"It's as though you were forc-  
ing us to drink gasoline," he  
objected.

That same month he began  
painting his "Grand Nu,"  
which William Rubin considers  
a constructive riposte to the  
"Démocrates." It hangs in the  
current exhibition, an ugly nude  
but a well-built painting implic-  
itly containing all the later de-  
velopment of Braque's work.

Despite this initial reaction,  
the meeting with Picasso led to  
a major turning in Braque's de-  
velopment. The two artists be-  
gan elaborating Cubism togeth-  
er. In Braque's words, they were  
roped together like mountain  
climbers. Their common venture  
continued until the out-  
break of World War I.

The slow, meditative Braque  
and the quicksilver Picasso  
formed a strange team — as il-  
lustrated, one might think, as a  
horse and an ox. It would, how-



"Grand Nu," Braque's response to "Démocrates."

ever, be wrong to assume that  
all the invention came from Pi-  
casso, a notion that the latter  
tended to encourage. He did  
not always recoil before un-  
sportsmanlike behavior and on  
one occasion at least, snidely  
referred to Braque as "Madame  
Picasso."

The fact is that Braque had  
started meditating on Cézanne  
before he met Picasso, and  
Cubism was the outcome of a  
meeting of minds.

Braque was sent to the front,  
suffered a bad head wound in  
1915 and was demobilized in  
1916. Returning to painting he  
still used the Cubist form, but  
color began to return and an  
intriguing formal drift led to the  
major works of the last half of  
his life.

The experience with Cubism  
and with collage encouraged an  
idiosyncratic organization of  
space, already implicit in Cé-  
zanne's still-life paintings. In  
"Le Buffet" (1920), the top of

Braque's buffet slants upward  
like a draftsman's table; the  
guitar has become an ideogram.  
The top of the billiard table in  
"Le Billard" (1944) bends in the  
middle, while lines that look  
like vapor trails emanating from  
the nearby table and chair cut  
across it.

This painting in a way epitom-  
izes the singularity of Braque's  
art. The formal features  
are obvious enough and so are  
their Cubist origins. The pre-  
dominant colors are brown,  
ocher and yellow.

As in many of Braque's still  
lives, the setting is a rather ugly  
French interior with heavy  
woodwork and pretentious fur-  
niture. These the artist manages  
to transfigure, as he does so  
many other obviously banal  
shapes, to the point that the  
spectator is seduced into forget-  
ting the stylistic references in  
order to derive from the pattern  
the artist derives from them.

Braque's originality resides

in the way he restructures a  
space that is in itself banal and  
immobile (that of his studio for  
instance), making it vibrant and  
dynamic. Shapes are altered,  
sometimes in ways that might  
appear strange (as in the wom-  
an's hand in "Patience"), but  
the overall structure always  
makes sense.

The general structure of Bra-  
que's work up to the mid-'50s is  
strikingly complex. Matisse  
made large and complex works  
too, but there was a dance-like  
lightness to them, whereas Bra-  
que's paintings are weighty,  
meditative, assembled like the  
pieces of a chess of drawers  
crafted by a good carpenter.

It is this sense of complexity  
that is dominant when the view-  
er leaves the main circuit open-  
ing the exhibition. One also has  
a feeling of incompleteness, as  
though these major works  
called for a synthesis.

That synthesis is there, how-  
ever, in a different part of the  
building, opposite the founda-  
tion library, in works from the  
five last years of Braque's life.

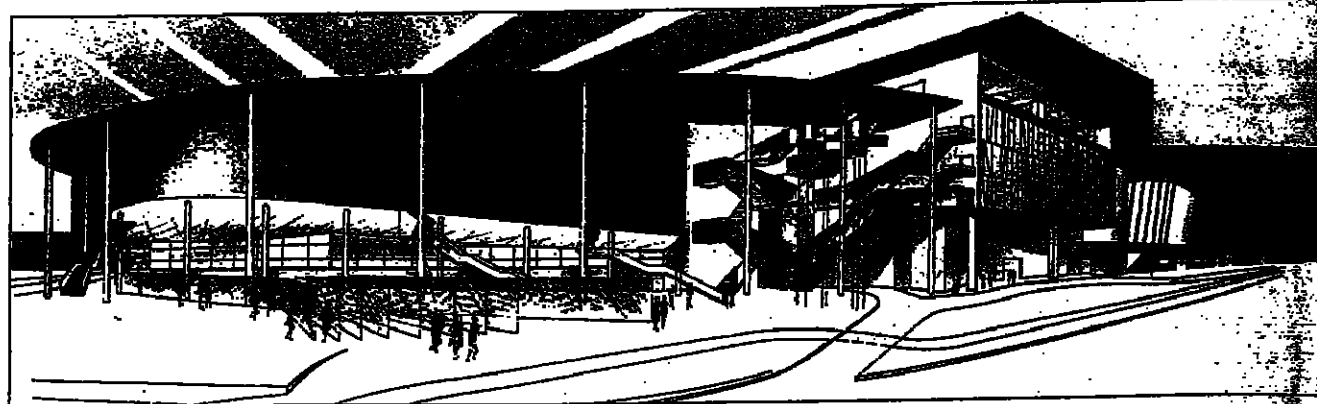
**B**RAQUE'S career was  
spent painting large,  
complex, powerfully  
structured canvases,  
and it is in this perspective that  
the small, simple paintings of  
the last years can appear magi-  
cal and moving.

They are seascapes and land-  
scapes, and there is "nothing to  
them" in a sense — yet only a  
very great artist could achieve  
so much with this sort of "noth-  
ing."

Basically reduced to two hori-  
zontal strips separated by a  
narrow band, empty fields,  
empty boats lying on a beach at  
sunset (or in the dark of night),  
they suggest the perception the  
artist could have of life, death  
and his own person as he ap-  
proached his 80th year.

They radiate a beautiful sim-  
plicity and serenity and, while  
small in size, they open onto a  
much vaster space than do some  
of the larger canvases beside  
which they hang.

Such is the synthesis or the  
summation in which Braque  
casts off all the complex ma-  
chinery of his art, and plays  
effortlessly upon his small can-  
vases like a consummate musi-  
cian on a reed flute.



Rem Koolhaas's design for the Congrexpo in Lille, France; the drawing will be part of an exhibition in New York.

## The Post-Nationalist Architect

By Douglas Coupland

**I**N 1967, when I was in the first grade,  
I was wildly envious of the house  
of my friend up the street, Steven.  
Steven's family's house gave the impres-  
sion of being co-engineered by the editors  
of Sunset magazine and the Apollo 11  
design team: outward swooping walls with  
daisy-patterned cinder blocks; post-and-  
beam ceilings with cerulean blue Lucite  
room dividers.

Elastic! Intercoms! Lava rocks! Sky-  
light! Bamboo! It was part "2001," part  
Benihana.

Steven's house was so modern, in fact,  
that it contained no 90-degree angles. It  
made my own family's Cleaveresque num-  
ber seem like a frumpier version of Anne  
Hathaway's cottage.

It was hard to imagine inviting Sean  
Connery and Jill St. John over to our house  
for cocktails, while Steven's house posi-  
tively exuded an aura of spies and politi-  
cians contemplating sex.

Steven's house was the embodiment of  
newness. Now, a quarter-century later, I  
ask myself where is newness currently be-  
ing generated architecturally? Where is  
Steven's family living these days?

Lille, France, would appear to be the  
answer, site of the half-billion-dollar EU-  
financed Eurallille at the French entrance  
to the Channel Tunnel. And the master  
planner of Eurallille's newness is the archi-  
tect Rem Koolhaas, subject of an impor-  
tant show at the Museum of Modern Art  
beginning Nov. 3.

Thresholds/O.J.M.A. at MOMA: Rem  
Koolhaas and the Place of Public Architec-  
ture, on view through Jan. 15, will present  
models and other designs for five of his  
buildings, with pride of place going to the  
Congrexpo, his building at the Eurallille  
complex, and three urban proposals, Eurallille  
among them.

Koolhaas's 1978 book, "Delirious New  
York," a celebration of the city's congest-  
ion and architectural diversity, will be  
reissued to coincide with the show.

Visitors to the museum will see the work  
of a true Eurocitizen: 50, Dutch, tall, thin,  
austere and Maserati-driving, with offices  
in Rotterdam, a family in London, and  
design projects in France, England, Italy  
and Germany.

To walk within the nearly complete  
complex at Lille is to taste the mythology  
of Europe, 1992 — its sense of optimism  
and, as Koolhaas states, its "drastic inter-  
ventions across the territory" by projects  
exactly like Eurallille or the truck-clogged  
conveyor-belt freeway system that has  
turned Europe into a de facto Fordian  
assembly line.

"Architects, for the first time in several  
decades, are being solicited for their power  
to physically articulate new visions," says

**Rem Koolhaas is Dutch,  
drives a Maserati and works  
in France, England, Italy  
and Germany.**

Koolhaas, in person charming, unassum-  
ing, hyperarticulate. "Once again one feels  
a belief in the propagandistic nature of  
architecture."

Eurallille looks and feels as if a lunar  
research station has crash-landed onto a  
small, respectable French market town.  
This is meant as a compliment. One gets  
the feeling that Steven and his family are  
now prowling the complex, buying protein  
capsules with cash cards, entering oval  
rooms using speech-based identification  
systems; transferring billions of dollars  
from one country to another in microsec-  
onds and boarding high-speed trains to  
Brussels. Something is happening here.  
But what?

What is happening is that Koolhaas is  
incorporating into his work the structural  
processes that are informing our society as  
a whole and is creating architectural meta-  
phors for these new processes.

In the '50s and '60s society built social-  
ized housing and United Nations buildings  
(liberal utopianism). In the '70s it was  
bureaucratic universities (liberal paranoia). In  
the 1980s it built gold-skinned unleaseable  
S&L wedding cakes (late capitalism). And  
in the 1990s it builds European Union  
megaprojects and computer codes (post-  
nationalism and cyberspace).

But Koolhaas also explores more subtle  
and pervasive forces. The future is happen-  
ing far faster than anybody ever thought it

would. Koolhaas meets this future head-  
on, and not simply through deconstruction,  
a process he considers "corny at best —  
an obvious, quickly tiring metaphor for  
fragmentation."

No, Koolhaas is fascinated by processes  
that alter our world so profoundly that  
they seem almost invisible. He be-  
lieves that "architecture reveals the deep-  
est and sometimes most shocking secrets of  
how the values of a society are organized."

Rem Koolhaas lassoes millennial fac-  
tors, then exploits them for structural and  
stylistic effect. Walls become doors; doors  
and walls vanish altogether; geographi-  
cally distant rooms and places are afforded  
in-your-face visual intimacy with one an-  
other.

Top becomes bottom, and vice versa.  
Roads and railways penetrate and flow  
through structures. Seats within auditori-  
ums are assigned tribal clusterings of col-  
or.

Koolhaas believes in the idea of social  
progress. The pace of global change leaves  
him unfazed and optimistic. His work ca-  
gerly reforges the broken link between  
technology and progress. He reveals in the  
unexpected rather than passively antici-  
pating agony.

**B**ACK to home. Back to where I  
am from. Steven's parents di-  
vorced years ago, and his family  
dispersed. I have no idea who  
lives in the house now, but I drove by just  
today, and its new owners seem to appreci-  
ate what they've got and have resisted the  
temptation to "modernize" a fine period  
structure.

Actually, Steven's house now looks se-  
date and established. The split-leaf ma-  
ples, azaleas and dwarf beeches out front  
have fully matured and soften some of the  
house's zingy obtuse angles. What was  
once extreme has become quotidian.

The past is a finite resource conserved  
by others, but not by us. We still believe  
that tomorrow is always a better place than  
today. And when we hear voices crying  
"New is dead" in return, like Rem Kool-  
haas we cry, "Long live the New!"

Douglas Coupland, the author of "Gener-  
ation X" and, most recently, "Life After  
God," a collection of short stories, wrote this  
for The New York Times.

## A Slow Rebirth for Tretyakov Gallery

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

**M**OSCOW — Slowly, slowly, his  
great head wrapped in a pro-  
tective shroud, Ivan the Terri-  
ble rose from the parquet  
floor. When the czar arrived exactly at the  
right height, the German workmen stopped  
winching him up, slid a reinforced wooden  
platform under the several tons of marble  
and gently hoisted him against the wall. The sculp-  
ture, an 1871 classic by Mark Antokolsky,  
was home at last after nearly a decade's  
absence from the Tretyakov Gallery.

Along with the marble Ivan, thousands  
of other works of art — the glittering stars  
of a thousand years of Russian culture —  
have been wheeled, hung, raised, lowered,  
hoisted and maneuvered into position in  
recent days at the Tretyakov. Closed in  
1985 for what was expected to be a two-  
or three-year renovation, the Tretyakov,  
the greatest museum of Russian art, is pre-  
paring to welcome visitors once again. After a  
special one-day exposition for selected big-  
wigs, the gallery may be ready to admit the  
public by early next year.

When it does, it will plug a gaping hole  
in the art scene here. In St. Petersburg, the

Hermitage houses one of the world's great  
art collections, but its strengths are its  
West European collections, not Russian.  
The Pushkin Museum in Moscow is known  
for its fine Impressionists and ancient  
Greek sculptures. To be sure, the Russian  
Museum in St. Petersburg has impressive  
Russian works.

But for sheer richness, variety and his-  
torical sweep, the Tretyakov's holdings of  
Russian art are unmatched. They include  
renowned icons from the 11th to 17th  
centuries, vast collections of 18th-, 19th-  
and early-20th-century paintings and more  
modern pieces, ranging from pre-revolution-  
ary canvases by Marc Chagall to Soviet-  
era examples of Socialist Realism.

"For almost 10 years nothing had been  
displayed," one museum official says. "A  
whole generation of art critics has grown up  
that has never seen 'The Appearance of  
Christ Before the People,' " Alexander Ivan-  
ov's mid-19th-century realist masterpiece.

In addition, the museum's exterior, in-  
cluding the lovely 19th-century facade of  
the main building and the adjacent 17th-  
century cathedral with its graceful bell  
tower, are among the most spectacular in  
Moscow, set along a canal just across from  
the Kremlin.

"It's museum number one in Russian

art, no question about it," says Valentin  
Rodionov, who became the Tretyakov's  
director last December.

Long-suffering lovers of Russian art,  
some of whom had given up hope years  
ago that the Tretyakov would ever open  
again, are marveling that the epic restora-  
tion is approaching its finale. At the outset  
of the project in the mid-1980s, not only  
was the gallery in miserable condition, but  
its only benefactor, the state, was rapidly  
going broke.

**M**USEUM officials knew they  
faced a mammoth task, but in  
the end the project was noth-  
ing short of a restorer's night-  
mare. Walls and ceilings were damp and  
moldy, crumbling from years of neglect.  
When it rained, workers put out buckets  
and bowls to collect the water that dripped  
from the ceilings. Some paintings sagged in  
their frames.

"As we went along, we realized that our  
needs and our appetite were growing,"  
says Rodionov.

The cost of the renovation is difficult to  
calculate because of currency and exchange  
rate fluctuations, but this year alone more  
than \$7 million from the federal and city  
budgets has been spent on the restoration.

## BOOKS

### THE QUIET ROOM: A Journey Out of the Tor- ment of Madness

By Lori Schiller and Amanda  
Bennett. 270 pages. \$22.95.  
Warner.

Reviewed by David Pickar

**T**HIS book undoubtedly will  
find a place in the litera-  
ture of first-person accounts of  
suffering and recovery from  
mental illness.

Written as a "life story" by  
Lori Schiller and Amanda Ben-  
nett, a journalist, the book skill-  
fully incorporates diary entries  
and interviews with family,  
friends and physicians into an  
intimate portrait of schizophrenia  
— its onset, course and ulti-  
mately successful treatment

with the then-experimental  
antipsychotic drug clozapine.

The work has much to teach  
the layperson and plenty to  
teach the professional.

Schizophrenia is the most se-  
vere mental illness, afflicting  
approximately 1 percent of the  
population with debilitating ef-  
fects on thought and behavior.  
As the reader learns, schizo-  
phrenia is not a "split person-  
ality" but rather the inability to  
distinguish what is real from  
what is not real.

Its characteristic symptoms  
include delusions, auditory hal-  
lucinations, paranoia and the  
inability to perform previously  
effortless social acts. By any  
standard, Schiller has been seri-  
ously ill with schizophrenia.  
Her recovery involved hope, ten-  
acity, family devotion and  
medical advances.

Schiller's auditory hallucina-  
tions first arrived when she was  
a counselor at camp at age 17,  
when they seemed to be simply  
an odd psychological experi-  
ence. But they progressively be-  
came distracting, accusatory  
and disruptive. Within a year of

college graduation, Schiller was  
delusional, disorganized and  
subject to hearing voices. With-  
in five years of college gradu-  
ation, she was a chronic patient  
with a poor prognosis.

The reader follows the fam-  
ily's painful progression from  
denial to unfounded optimism  
to saddened acceptance and ac-  
knowledgment. In years past,  
psychiatrists told families that  
errors in their communication  
patterns caused their child's  
schizophrenia. While this un-  
conscious misuse of scientifi-  
cally reasoning remains only a  
footnote to modern psychiatry,  
its legacy underlies an enor-  
mously successful family ad-  
vocate organization, the National  
Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

Fortunately, the Schillers  
were spared the direct assault of  
this theory. Nevertheless, guilty  
feelings abound. The Schiller  
family learned what numerous  
other families know about  
schizophrenia: It leaves no  
family member unaffected.

The reader of this book "ex-  
periences" the progression of  
severe psychiatric illness: re-

lapse, repeated hospitaliza-  
tions, revised diagnoses and  
new medication regimens; sui-  
cide attempts, drug abuse and  
hostile outbursts; therapeutic  
community and the quiet room  
(to reduce stimulation and con-  
trol behavior); the day-to-day  
unpleasantness.

Patients with schizophrenia  
occupy approximately 25 per-  
cent of all hospital beds and  
account for 40 percent of all  
long-term care days in the United  
States.

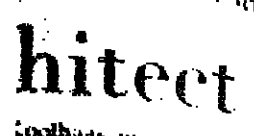
Today Schiller teaches about  
schizophrenia, lives independ-  
ently and has recovered far  
beyond what was predicted.

While clozapine has provided  
substantial improvement for  
many patients with schizophre-  
nia, it does not cure the disease,  
as we are reminded when Schil-  
ler's dose is reduced. In the end,  
however, the reader shares the  
pleasure of her recovery, but is  
concerned about her continued  
well-being.

David Pickar, a psychiatrist  
practicing in Washington, wrote  
this for The Washington Post.

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ceases he considers "com-  
fous, quickly turning into  
ation."

our world view so profound  
seem almost inevitable  
a "architecture" reveals the  
magnificent, shocking  
values of a society are often  
exposed.



## U.S. Wants Haitians For Interim Police

### Refugees at Guantánamo Bay Are Part of Post-Invasion Plan

By Ann Devroy and Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States, stepping up its planning for the invasion of Haiti and its aftermath, has begun recruiting Haitians now exiled at Guantánamo Bay to be part of a future civilian police force for Haiti, administration officials said.

Such a force would be installed almost immediately after a U.S.-led invasion, officials said. Soon afterward, they said, a permanent force would be recruited and trained under a program being developed by the Justice Department.

Preparations for the invasion took on a note of immediacy Thursday when the Pentagon announced that seven giant cargo ships were being readied in ports around the country to transport heavy equipment for possible use by U.S. forces.

The ships, each of which is about 700 feet (212 meters) long, rank among the biggest in the nation's reserve fleet and are normally used to carry tanks, trucks, tracked vehicles and other heavy equipment.

[The United States on Friday ordered the preparation of five more military cargo ships for the invasion fleet, Reuters reported.]

The sizable transport capacity being activated surprised even some Pentagon officials, in light of widespread predictions that an invasion of Haiti would meet little resistance and could be managed quickly.

But sources familiar with the contingency plans said significant forces would be available and used if the United States

invades, possibly with 15,000 to 20,000 troops involved.

A senior official said a "drop-dead date" by which Haiti's military leaders must leave has not been decided by President Bill Clinton, but that it would probably be between the last week of September and mid-October. Pentagon officials said another week or two is needed to move all the equipment and forces into place.

Under the U.S. scenario for a post-invasion Haiti, an interim police force made up of Haitians now in the military there, assisted by as many as 500 Haitians as translators, aides and helpers from Guantánamo Bay, Miami, New York and elsewhere, would arrive "within days" of the invasion.

The Haitians at the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, were taken there after U.S. ships picked them up when they tried to flee Haiti in boats.

Police "monitors" from the United States and several other nations would oversee the interim force to prevent human rights violations and other "unacceptable behavior" by members of the current military selected to be part of the force.

Officials said Haiti's exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who would be restored to power in the U.S. invasion, and others have lists of "known bad guys," but the nucleus of the new force would be drawn from the current military.

Replacing the interim force would be what the United States envisions as a permanent civilian force of 4,000 recruited in Haiti. A new "police academy" would be immediately established in Haiti.

## Tension In Rwanda As 2 Die In Blast

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — A bomb blast killed two people in southwest Rwanda, it was disclosed Friday, and aid workers reported increased tension in refugee camps inside the country.

The blast occurred in the southwestern village of Kasaruma on Wednesday, a UN military spokesman said, a day before a UN report emerged that said troops of the ousted Hutu government were preparing to go back to war after regrouping over the border.

Major Jean-Guy Plante said Ethiopian UN troops arrested two suspects after the blast but he had no other details.

In a report to UN headquarters, the UN envoy, Shabaryar Khan, said UN troops spotted armed men in military fatigues crossing into Rwanda from Zaire and Burundi, apparently in preparation for guerrilla warfare against the new Rwanda Patriotic Front government.

The Front, led by members of the Tutsi minority, seized power in July after a three-month offensive.

Troops and militiamen loyal to the ousted Hutu regime, widely accused of killing up to a million Tutsi or Hutu opponents in a genocide campaign, fled across the border among a huge refugee exodus.

Mr. Khan said sniping and shooting had increased in the southwest and that without reconciliation civil war and massacres in Rwanda could continue.

The exact nature of the shootings was not clear. "There is a lot of tension with the RPF moving in," an aid worker in the southwest said. "The people are worried."

Major Plante said the United Nations had no evidence of a plan for a Hutu offensive, and the UN report contained only raw information.

"It is not a document you would go to war with," he added.

The number and gravity of violent incidents remained low despite UN forces taking over control of the southwest from French troops last month, he said. Small amounts of weapons had been found in the area.

He said 150 RPF troops were now in the former safe zone, which was set up by French troops in July to protect civilians.

Deploying Zambian UN troops in the southwest and Nigerian troops in the northeast was delayed because of a lack of money.

Meanwhile, in Burundi about 40 people were wounded on Friday when a grenade was hurled into the main market in the nation's capital Bujumbura, security sources said.

At least nine people were killed and 17 wounded Sunday in an attack on a Roman Catholic church in Burundi's north-east Muyinga Province.

Ethnic violence and strikes in August swept much of Burundi, which has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda and has been teetering on the brink of anarchy.

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A fire official from Pittsburgh International Airport after leaving the scene of the crash.

## JET: Investigators Seek Cause of Crash That Killed 132

Continued From Page 1

Pittsburgh International Airport on a flight from Chicago that was scheduled to go on to West Palm Beach, Florida.

Richard Trenary, a retired truck driver who lives on a wooded hill above the crash site, said he and a neighbor, Gerald Taylor, were sitting in Mr. Taylor's yard when the plane went over, making "a popping sound, like a muffled backfire," rather than the familiar roar and whine of a jet, as if the pilot was "trying to restart his engine."

With small puffs of smoke coming from its left engine, Mr. Trenary said, the plane banked to one side and plummeted into the trees. "It was a nosedive straight down," he said. "A gigantic ball of fire."

Mr. Taylor walked to the crash site to find a horrifying

scene of wreckage, blackened and, in places, still burning. Most of the wreckage, he said, was unrecognizable.

The death toll of the USAir crash was the highest since 156 people died in the Aug. 16, 1987, crash of a Northwest Airlines MD-80 as it took off from Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

The last three fatal crashes of regularly scheduled commercial airliners in the United States were of USAir planes: a 737 that skidded off the runway at New York City's La Guardia Airport and into Flushing Bay on March 22, 1992, killing 37 people; a DC-9-30 that went down outside Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 2, also killing 37 people, and Thursday's accident.

On the airline's record of five crashes in five years, Dave Shipley, an assistant vice presi-

dent for the company, said there was "no thread of continuity between the accidents."

The plane was powered by engines made by CFM International, a joint venture of General Electric Co. and the French manufacturer Snecma. The company sent an investigator to the scene.

Federal Aviation Administration records show no accidents or incident reports on record for the jetliner, which was built in 1987. It had undergone a routine maintenance check on Wednesday, in Hartford, Connecticut.

USAir's chairman, Seth Schofield, said the airline's recent financial problems had no bearing on the string of five crashes in five years. USAir, based in Arlington, Virginia, has lost money every year since 1989. (Reuters, NYT, AP)

## PRICES: Jump in U.S. Wholesale Inflation Fans Fears on Wall Street That Rates Will Rise

Continued From Page 1

manufacturer. "It's less of a buyers' market now."

Despite inflation of less than 3 percent so far this year at the consumer level and virtually flat producer prices in the spring and early summer, the Fed has raised interest rates five times, citing concerns that inflationary pressures would build as the economic expansion rolled on. But because it can take six months to a year for interest rate increases to have an impact on inflation, prices could continue rising in the months ahead.

But few are talking about a return to the bad old days of high inflation. Many economists said they were expecting the pickup in consumer prices over the next year to put inflation somewhere between 3 percent and 4 percent.

The report Friday the Labor Department showed that the sharpest price increases at the farm and factory were for energy and food. But prices for many other goods, from clothing to cars, also rose significantly. Excluding the volatile food and energy categories, prices at the producer level rose 0.4 percent. That makes the rate for

the year so far an average 2.6 percent.

"The key question is whether such pricing pressures will continue," said Bruce Steinberg, an economist at Merrill Lynch.

Accelerating producer prices do not always get translated into a speedup in overall inflation and monthly price data are, by their nature, volatile. Many analysts are betting that the Fed, which last raised rates in August, will wait for another couple of months of data before acting again.

Economists are waiting at least until they have had a chance to pore over the consumer price index for August,

set for release Tuesday, before they actually raise their predictions.

Economists, meanwhile, said that some of the August price increases were clearly one-time events. Food prices rose 0.7 percent, pushed up by a big jump in beef and fish prices. Gasoline prices rose 6.8 percent after rising 8 percent in July. An upbeat crop outlook and softer crude oil prices suggest that these increases are not apt to keep spiraling.

Further, said Carl Palash, an economist at MCM Moneywatch, the seasonal adjustments that the Labor Department makes to the numbers

may have exaggerated the rise in clothing and tobacco prices.

But few dismissed the report as an anomaly. The strong rise in car prices paid by dealers, 0.7 percent, seems to reflect strong sales and tight inventories. The prices of many semimanufactured goods that manufacturers buy, including metal parts, chemicals and fabrics, have been rising briskly for several months.

The strongest reasons for thinking that the August rise may be a prelude to inflation creeping higher are two: business and consumer expectations, and the Fed's generosity earlier in the recovery.

## CLINTON: Golf as a Slice of Life

Continued From Page 1

treated Watergate: He lied about it. Never a passionate golfer or much of an athlete, he still worked tirelessly to get his game down to a 14 handicap.

But the perpetually insecure Mr. Nixon was not satisfied. In one of his books, he boasted about breaking 80, which led the humor columnist Lewis Grizzard to ask: "Who was keeping score, G. Gordon Liddy?"

In his autobiography, the golfing legend Sam Snead recounted a story about a time when Mr. Nixon's ball flew into the deep rough. The president disappeared into the bushes to retrieve it. A few moments later, Snead saw it arc effortlessly out onto the fairway. "I knew he threw it, but I didn't say anything," he wrote.

Press coverage of Gerald Ford's game enhanced his reputation as a bumbling, if likable,

jock. His wild, unpredictable tee shots that bounced off Secret Service agents and spectators were fodder for many a Bob Hope joke.

But Mr. Ford was such a good-natured player that his partners put up with his erratic game. They treated him much the way Americans treated him as president: as a perfectly acceptable substitute when the initial choice has had to drop out of the game.

The lesson in all of this is obvious: There may be more to be gleaned from a president's golf game than from his poll numbers.

Confident Republicans, in particular, believing that Mr. Clinton is now on the ropes, might benefit by focusing their opposition research on the president's driving and putting. People who have played with Mr. Clinton report that he plays his strongest golf on the back nine.

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Herald Tribune

## JAPAN: In 2-Party Election, a New Political Chapter

Continued From Page 1

oriented two-party contests. And that seems to have happened here in Aichi Prefecture, an industrial area surrounding Nagoya, midway between Tokyo and Osaka.

The special election is the first campaign for national office since the formation of the two warring coalitions. There are seven candidates running for the vacant Diet seat, but the two dominant figures are a pair of political newcomers representing the two coalitions.

The ad-hoc coalition that runs the national government — a marriage of political convenience between the old Liberal Democratic Party and its long-time adversary, the Socialist Party — is backing an American-educated former United Nations official, Jiro Mizuno.

Mr. Mizuno, 48, is a wooden campaigner, but he has the conservative line down pat. "We need stability to make progress," he told voters here. "We can't race around changing everything willy-nilly."

The opposition, about 10 political groups from the anti-Liberal Democratic coalition, has unified around the candidacy of

Yuzuru Tsumaki, 43, a veteran of the federal bureaucracy. A forceful orator, he hits hard on the issues that are central to the reform coalition, like deregulation and consumers' and women's rights.

To emphasize that they represent a break from the past, both candidates decline to declare what party they belong to. Mr. Tsumaki, the reformers' backing, refers to the coalition as the "New Party," doubling the adjective to emphasize that he stands for change.

With the entire nation looking on, the leaders of the two coalitions are hardly willing to trust their reputations to these two political neophytes. Rather, both sides have been sending in the nation's best-known political figures to emphasize how important they consider this single special election to the future of Japanese politics.

For Mr. Tsumaki and his reform coalition, the chief surrogate is Toshiki Kaifu, an Aichi native and former Liberal Democrat who became prime minister in 1989 thanks to his status as a politician untouched by any scandal.

Mr. Kaifu has since quit the Liberal Democratic Party and seems clearly committed to the reform cause. In fact, when the coalition first decided to back his son as its candidate here, Mr. Kaifu rejected the plan on the grounds that hand-me-down Diet seats are inappropriate for a political group preaching "reform."

The more conservative coalition has sent in all its heavy hitters to campaign for Mr. Mizuno, including the current prime minister, Tomichi Murayama. Mr. Murayama and his coalition members fear a poor showing in Aichi might prompt other politicians to quit and join the reform coalition before the next general election.

All of this national attention on a single upper-house campaign has brought a predictable reaction. A popular radio personality, Makiko Suehiro, 49, is running strongly as an independent candidate. Like many voters, she takes a plague-on-both-your-houses stance toward the two coalitions.

"Politicians go home!" she declares. "Leave this decision to the people of Aichi! We don't need you here!"

## AID: Israel-PLO Meeting Canceled

Continued From Page 1

Middle East and North Africa, Caio Koch-Weser, said. "If we are to move forward on the all-important economic agenda, we cannot allow such meetings that are expected to mobilize and coordinate aid to the Palestinians to be derailed by the two main parties bringing the table political differences to the table."

The failure can only worsen the cash crisis faced by the PLO, which is unable to finance running expenses, like municipal salaries in the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho. In addition, the PLO has just negotiated with Israel an agreement to take on responsibility for managing and funding the Palestinian schools and hospitals in the West Bank.

In the last three months, Jerusalem has often emerged as a point of contention between the two parties, as the PLO tries to underline its presence in Palestinian institutions there and Israel heightens its control of the city's management, including in the Arab-inhabited sector.

■ PLO Negotiator in Jericho  
Mahmoud Abbas, the top Palestinian architect of the self-rule agreement but estranged

from Yasser Arafat over how the agreement has been carried out, entered the self-rule areas for the first time Friday, The Associated Press reported from Jericho.

He said he was coming back as an ordinary citizen. "I want to be a regular person with a Palestinian identity after being away for such a long time," he said after crossing the Allenby Bridge from Jordan.

Asked if he would play any role in the Palestinian National Authority, the council dominated by Mr. Arafat that supervises self-rule, he said, "I haven't thought it over yet, but I don't think so."

Mr. Abbas, 59, was a key negotiator at the talks in Oslo that led to the self-rule accord. He signed it along with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on the White House lawn last Sept. 13.

## CUBA: Refugee Accord

Continued From Page 1

talks about the embargo until we see a pattern of political and economic reform, and Castro is aware of that."

The announcement of the accord came after more than three hours of talks Friday at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations between the Cuban chief negotiator, Ricardo Alarcon, and the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Michael Skol.

Cuba had demanded that its concerns over the embargo be addressed in the talks, which began on Sept. 1.

When asked whether the United States was not infringing on the human rights of would-be refugees by agreeing with Cuba to block their departures, Ms. Reno replied that the primary American concern was the Cubans' safety.

The U.S. Coast Guard rescued 610 Cubans Thursday, down considerably from 1,029 on Wednesday. (Reuters, AFP)

## CAIRO: Vatican Drops Effort to Block Abortion Text

Continued From Page 1

a method of family planning. In a statement Friday evening, the Vatican spokesman, Monsignor Joaquin Navarro-Valls, said that the Holy See would no longer block inclusion of the paragraph on abortion and the counseling that should accompany it, but would state its reservations later.

Delegates to the conference say they expect the Vatican to speak against certain sections of this passage on Tuesday, when the document is accepted by the full conference.

Timothy Wirth, undersecretary of state for global affairs, who heads the U.S. delegation, said the Vatican was "benign in the final round." "I think that this is the kind of consensus that you like to come to. They don't agree with everything in there, and neither do we."

getting appreciative notices from delegates and observers from around the world. A Moroccan diplomat told Mr. Rosenfield of Columbia University that the Americans deserved a lot of credit for "bringing along most of the Muslim countries."

"I think we've really changed much of the picture of Uncle Sam," Mr. Wirth said. "An awful lot of countries are now looking to us like we're a friend, an ally, a potential colleague, rather than the big, arrogant guy giving everybody the back of the hand."

The Vatican is not expected to sign the program of action on stabilizing world population. It has reservations not only about the assumption that abortion is taking place widely and that it should be considered a public health issue, reflected in paragraph 8.25, but also about two paragraphs in Chapter 7 of the

document dealing with reproductive health rights and adolescent sexuality.

Mr. Rosenfield, who has been involved in advising governments and international organizations on population since the 1960s, said that the conference plan of action accepted premises today that could not have been accepted at two previous UN population conferences, in Bucharest in 1974 and in Mexico City in 1984.

"There is much more on the empowerment of women," he said. "There are statements, however controversial, on adolescent sexuality and pregnancy. The fact that there is a categorical statement in that controversial paragraph saying that where an unsafe abortion has occurred, treatment must be available to manage that early, that's a statement that's never been made before, and that's a breakthrough."

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## MARKET DIARY

## Inflation Fears Cut Backing for Dollar

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar lost almost two pence against the Deutsche mark Friday after a report on U.S. producer prices triggered inflation fears.

The dollar finished at 1.5374 DM, compared with 1.5565 DM on Thursday.

The U.S. currency also fell to 99.18 yen, from Thursday's 99.60.

The dollar went to a two-year low of 1.2785 Swiss francs be-

stalled against the mark ahead of the release Tuesday of the August U.S. consumer price report, analysts said.

Dealers are beginning to worry about another run of U.S. bond sales with the consumer price figures, since analysts expect the index to be up a worrisome 0.4 percent.

"For many players in the market, this is the worst possible development for the dollar," said Marc Chandler of Ezra Zask Associates. Friday's report indicated that inflation was rising, although previous reports on employment and home sales showed that growth was slowing, Mr. Chandler said.

The Fed has raised interest rates five times this year, pushing the U.S. funds rate on overnight bank loans to 4.75 percent from 3 percent.

Not everyone was so concerned with Friday's numbers. Dave Glowacki of NBD Bank in Detroit said it was too soon to say whether the Fed's rate increases were too little or too late, because the effects of the Aug. 16 increase had yet to be felt.

The pound was at \$1.5525, up from \$1.5435. The dollar weakened to 5.3545 French francs from 5.3345.

## Foreign Exchange

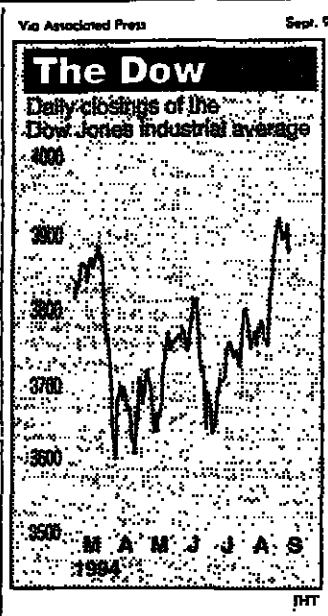
fore ending at 1.2807 francs. It was 1.3020 francs on Thursday.

The largest increase in producer prices in almost four years in August sparked worries that U.S. prices were headed higher.

The analyst Richard Turnhill of Fairfax Capital Markets said the dollar's sharp fall "reflects fears that the Federal Reserve has waited too long before increasing rates again."

He said the Fed would probably tighten monetary policy by the end of the year, "but it is unlikely to do so at once in reaction to the wholesale prices."

The dollar is likely to be



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

NYSE Most Active

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N-Aquaflame	376	401.30	Comarco
Euro Disney	875	929	CRA
Gen. Eaux	510	519	CSR
Havas	439	450.10	Fasters Brew
Imetal	582	584	Goodman Field
			ICI Australia



## Groupe Bull Share Sale Forecast for November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Informed sources said Friday that the government would launch its share placement in Groupe Bull in November, but meanwhile, the company itself announced a deal with Motorola Inc.

Thierry Breton, deputy managing director, said the accord with the U.S. company did not preclude the acquisition of a stake in Bull by Motorola.

About 20 potential investors have been approached by Bull, according to the sources. They said that "a large amount of thinking has been done" about big private stockholders in Bull.

Separately, Bull said it had concluded an "important technological and commercial" agreement with Motorola, which specializes in telecommunications and semiconductors for joint development of computers equipped with PowerPC microprocessors.

Mr. Breton said Bull also was in advanced negotiations with an industrial agreement with the American company Tandem Computers Inc.

Motorola and Bull would pool basic technologies, enabling the two to expand their product ranges in the field of Unix servers, which are power-

ful microcomputers feeding networks.

The deal was concluded between Motorola's computer subsidiary, Motorola Computer Group, and Bull's open systems division.

Mr. Breton noted that Bull was already cooperating with International Business Machines Corp. on producing a machine based on the PowerPC chip, developed a little more than a year ago by IBM, Motorola and Apple Computer Inc. to compete with Intel Corp.

The deal with Motorola will enable Bull to widen its range, he said. (APF, AFP)

## Germany Urged To Improve Its 'Equity Culture'

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As two of the biggest institutions in Frankfurt, Deutsche Börse AG and Deutsche Bank AG are usually among the first to sing the city's praises as a growing center of European financial power.

It comes as something of a surprise, then, when Rolf Breuer, the supervisory board chairman of Deutsche Börse and a board member of Deutsche Bank, joins corporate Germany's critics in demanding a general overhaul of the rules that make it tick.

The need for reform was the main message Thursday night when Mr. Breuer told foreign journalists that Frankfurt, far from being a threat to London's pre-eminence, will remain a relative backwater unless it improves its credibility with foreign and German investors.

"Our stock market capitalization in relation to gross domestic product is 26 percent, unchanged. In Japan and the United States it's more than 50 percent, and in the United Kingdom it's 143 percent," he said. "That shows where we are, namely, back in the woods."

"We can't measure up internationally as long as only 6 percent of Germans own shares, a level that hasn't changed over the last 10 years despite the improvements we've made." Mr. Breuer cited arcane tax laws, a lack of listed companies, inefficient floor trading, decentralization and low market liquidity as among the several prominent problems with Germany's financial image.

But the main problem, he said, was not the market dominance of the country's bank and insurance companies or lack of adequate supervision but the almost total lack of a "serious equity culture."

Fewer shareholders are attending meetings, he said. To reverse the slide, he said, Germany needs to replace the law that requires big banks to vote on behalf of small shareholders who "deposit" their shares at the banks with a system involving proxies, which now aren't allowed.

Germany also needs to end its tax discrimination against foreign investors, who are not entitled to the same tax rebate on dividend income as German investors are, Mr. Breuer said, and the role of German supervisory boards needs to be reconsidered.

## Greece Sets Debt Relief For Airline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Greece's government said Friday it would take on Olympic Airways' debt of 455 billion drachmas (\$2 billion) and impose a hiring freeze until 1995 as part of a restructuring plan for the airline.

In a bill submitted to Parliament, the government also called for a two-year wage freeze at 1993 levels for Olympic's 9,900 employees, forced early retirement of 1,745 staff and the elimination of unprofitable routes linking Athens with Chicago and Tokyo.

Airline unions threatened to strike if the measures advance.

"This is not what we had agreed with the government, and if they insist on passing the bill we will certainly strike," said Dimitris Tsatsoulides, vice president of the Federation of Civil Aviation Unions. "Benefits that we secured after decades of union struggle are written off in a few paragraphs."

The bill outlines a four-year survival plan, approved by the European Commission in July, that calls for the airline's management structure to be streamlined into a three-tier system from the current system, which has 14 management titles.

"Some 55 percent of Olympic's staff at present has some kind of management title," a government official said. "This has created an enormous bureaucracy and waste of money." (Reuters, AFP)

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3400	2200
2200	3300	2200
2100	3100	2100
2000	2900	2000
1900	2700	1900
1800	2500	1800
1700	2300	1700
1600	2100	1600
1500	1900	1500
1400	1700	1400
1300	1500	1300
1200	1300	1200
1100	1100	1100
1000	900	1000
900	700	900
800	500	800
700	300	700
600	100	600
500		500
400		400
300		300
200		200
100		100
0		0

## Very briefly:

- Banco Português do Atlântico shares will resume trading Monday, ending a suspension that began a month ago on fears that a takeover bid by Banco Comercial Português SA would destabilize trading. The Stock Market Regulating Commission said.
- Union Minière SA of Belgium said first-half net profit was 1.80 billion Belgian francs (\$56 million), reversing a loss of 860 million francs a year earlier.
- Investcorp SA, a Bahrain-based investment bank, said it bought the U.S. supermarket chain Star Market, which operates 33 stores in the Boston area, for \$285 million.

Bloomberg, AP, AFP, Reuters

## Heineken Shares at a Record

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — The stock price of Heineken NV climbed to a record Friday as the company said first-half earnings were up more than 40 percent, partly because of a gain from the sale of its holdings in a drinks distributor.

Earnings were 313.1 million guilders (\$179 million). Excluding the one-time gain of 58.6 million guilders, net earnings rose 16 percent.

Heineken shares closed at 244.5 guilders, up 7.

Heineken said sales were higher in the United States, Hong Kong and China, although beer sales in volume terms were at the same level as last year. Sales in Europe fell.

Karel Vuursteen, Heineken's chairman, said the brewer had faced competition in America from imports of Canadian beer.

## GROWTH: Firms Spread Wealth

Continued from Page 9

Chrysler Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Nestlé SA and Canon Inc. are among the multinationals that have increased their foreign investment stakes by more than 10 percent a year during the 1990s.

The sources of this investment were few and so are the recipients. The bulk of the increased foreign investment is flowing to 15 of the fastest-growing economies, with only scraps left for the poor performers in Eastern Europe and Africa.

The study approaches the negative results of this investment trend gingerly.

As investment in the developing world has expanded, so has joblessness in the industrialized world, "creating one of the most serious employment crises since the Great Depression of the 1930s," the study said.

Multinationals' investment decisions are based more on a search for skilled workers and fast-growing markets than on a pursuit of cheaper labor, the study said.

The study's authors advised labor and other critics of big business to seek to shape the foreign investment trend, not stop it, because they said it appeared irreversible.

## EU Ministers Meet for Deficit Talks

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS — Finance ministers from the European Union countries began arriving in London, Germany, on Friday for weekend talks on what to do about Europe's swollen budget deficits.

The EU finance commissioner, Henning Christophersen, said Tuesday that large deficits in 10 of the 12 EU countries would currently rule them out of the EU's planned monetary union. The exceptions were Luxembourg and Ireland, the only EU countries that have deficits equal to less than 3 percent of gross domestic product.

The ministers will discuss whether to support Mr. Christophersen's proposal to punish countries that fail to meet budget-deficit requirements.

Such punishment could include holding back

EU aid. Italy's budget deficit represents 10 percent of its GDP, while Greece has a shortfall of 18 percent of GDP. They could be the first to face sanctions.

A final decision on any action is likely to await a second meeting of EU finance ministers in Brussels Sept. 19.

Mr. Christophersen expressed confidence that growth of 2 percent this year and 2.5 percent in 1995 would enable "five or six" EU countries to reduce their deficits enough to meet targets set by the Maastricht Treaty.

"There could be some pleasant surprises," said Alexandre Lamfalussy, head of the European Monetary Institute. Stronger economic growth would mean some countries would be ready for a single currency by 1997, he said.

## ZIFF: Publishing Firm Goes on the Block With Especially Good Numbers

Continued from Page 9

changing information-technology market.

Mr. Ziff, 64, declined to be interviewed, as did his three sons. Together, the sons own 90 percent of the company.

Although the Ziffs said from the start that they preferred not to sell the company in pieces, people familiar with the family's plans say they may now consider splitting it up.

But the Ziffs continue to insist on selling the two publishing divisions — the business magazine group and the consumer media group — as a unit.

The consumer media group is expecting sales of \$69 million this year but also a loss of \$13.1

million, primarily because of the start-up costs of two magazines, Computer Life and Family PC. The group also includes Computer Gaming World and a periodic advertising supplement, Personal Computing.

A far more lustrous property is the business magazine group, which this year is expected to generate \$505 million in sales and \$146 million in operating income, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The group includes PC Computing, MacUser, MacWeek and Windows Sources.

But the crown jewels of the group are PC Magazine, the largest computer publication in

the world, with a circulation of about 1 million. Computer Shopper, a monthly product compendium whose current issue is 824 pages, virtually all of it advertising, and PC Week, an industry weekly that makes heavy use of Ziff's computer testing laboratories.

Those three publications are expected to account for \$369.5 million of Ziff's 1994 sales.

Never before have those three magazines generated as much cash, in part because Ziff has aggressively pushed up their profit margins in the last three years by increasing advertising rates and cutting production and circulation costs.

The result: The profit mar-

gins for the three books have soared to 36.4 percent this year from 29.3 percent in 1991.

And the flagship, PC Magazine, with sales of \$175 million and operating income of \$69.4 million, will have a margin of almost 40 percent this year, up from 35 percent last year.

The financial documents being shared with the bidders spell out a strategy shift last year at Ziff.

Until 1993, in pursuit of growth and market share, the company "set its advertising rates influenced by considerations other than profitability," the documents say. But then it decided to capitalize on its strong position by raising rates.

## Russia Takes Hard Line On Monetary Union

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin on Friday ruled out monetary union with neighboring Belarus, saying Russia had pulled too far ahead economically to make such an alliance worthwhile.

The collapse of attempts to bring Belarus into a ruble zone showed the limits of the movement to reunite the former Soviet republics. Many Moscow politicians talk about reintegration as a way to restore Russia's status as a world power, but as elected officials with troubled constituents of their own they are reluctant to assume responsibility for their impoverished former empire.

Mr. Chernomyrdin once ardently supported bringing Belarus into the ruble zone, but on Friday he bluntly rejected the idea. He noted that average monthly salaries in that former Soviet republic are only \$4 or \$5, while in Russia they are the equivalent of \$60.

"So we say: Now, pull yourselves up to this level," Mr. Chernomyrdin said. "Then we can come to grips with all the other issues."

Mr. Chernomyrdin made his remarks after a meeting of prime ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which was established by a majority of the 15 former Soviet republics after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

The prime ministers on Friday took another stab at union, calling for formation of an Interstate Economic Committee to be based in Moscow.

## Russia May Offer Shares

Russia's State Property Committee is working on a plan to offer shares in privatized companies to private foreign creditors. The Associated Press reported.

Creditors would be offered the chance to swap some or all of their debt for certificates to buy shares in Russian companies at future privatization auctions, a committee spokesman said.

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**Friday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE S&P 100 High Low last Ch'ge

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

13 Month High Low Stock	Dly	Yld	PE	50 100	High	Low	Close	Chg
1997-1998	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
1998-1999	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
1999-2000	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2000-2001	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2001-2002	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2002-2003	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2003-2004	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2004-2005	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2005-2006	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2006-2007	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2007-2008	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2008-2009	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2009-2010	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2010-2011	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2011-2012	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2012-2013	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2013-2014	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2014-2015	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2015-2016	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2016-2017	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2017-2018	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2018-2019	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2019-2020	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2020-2021	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2021-2022	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2022-2023	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2023-2024	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2024-2025	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2025-2026	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2026-2027	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2027-2028	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2028-2029	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2029-2030	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2030-2031	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2031-2032	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2032-2033	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2033-2034	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2034-2035	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2035-2036	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2036-2037	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
2037-2038	1.00	12	15	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100

一、關於我國經濟建設之重要問題。我國經濟建設之重要問題，在於如何發展我國之工業，以適應現代化之需要。此項問題之解決，須賴政府與民間之共同努力。政府應制定合理之經濟政策，並提供必要之財政支持。民間則應發揮其積極性，參與各項建設事業。此外，教育之普及與技術人才之培養，亦為經濟建設之基礎。

二、關於我國交通建設之重要問題。交通建設為經濟發展之命脈，我國交通建設之重要問題，在於如何改善交通條件，縮短區域間之距離。政府應加大對交通建設之投入，重點發展鐵路、公路及水運事業。同時，應加強對交通設施之維護與管理，確保交通暢通。民間企業亦可參與交通建設，提供資金與技術支持。

三、關於我國農業建設之重要問題。農業為我國之基礎產業，我國農業建設之重要問題，在於如何提高農業生產力，保障糧食安全。政府應實施農業現代化戰略，推廣先進農業技術，改善農業生產條件。同時，應加強對農民之培訓與服務，提高農民之素質與收入。民間組織亦可參與農業建設，提供技術諮詢與市場服務。

四、關於我國能源建設之重要問題。能源為工業生產之動力，我國能源建設之重要問題，在於如何開發與利用能源資源，保障能源供應。政府應制定科學之能源政策，鼓勵開發清潔能源，提高能源利用效率。同時，應加強對能源基礎設施之建設，確保能源供應穩定。民間企業亦可參與能源建設，提供資金與技術支持。

五、關於我國環境保護之重要問題。環境保護為經濟建設之前提，我國環境保護之重要問題，在於如何實現經濟發展與環境保護之協調。政府應制定嚴格之環境保護法規，加強對污染排放之監管。同時，應推廣綠色生產與消費模式，提高公眾之環保意識。民間組織亦可參與環境保護事業，提供環保技術與服務。

六、關於我國社會福利建設之重要問題。社會福利建設為社會穩定之保障，我國社會福利建設之重要問題，在於如何完善社會福利制度，保障民生。政府應加大對社會福利事業之投入，提高社會福利水平。同時，應加強對社會福利制度之監管與評估，確保其公平與有效。民間組織亦可參與社會福利建設，提供社會服務與慈善事業。

七、關於我國對外經濟合作之重要問題。對外經濟合作為我國經濟發展之動力，我國對外經濟合作之重要問題，在於如何擴大對外開放，吸引外資。政府應制定對外經濟合作政策，簡化貿易手續，提高貿易效率。同時，應加強與國際社會之交流與合作，參與國際經濟事務。民間企業亦可參與對外經濟合作，提供資金與技術支持。

八、關於我國科技創新之重要問題。科技創新為經濟建設之核心，我國科技創新之重要問題，在於如何提高自主创新能力，推動經濟發展。政府應制定科技創新政策，加大對科技研發之投入，鼓勵企業參與科技創新。同時，應加強對科技人才之培養與引進，提高科技水平。民間企業亦可參與科技創新事業，提供資金與技術支持。

九、關於我國文化建設之重要問題。文化建設為國家軟實力之體現，我國文化建設之重要問題，在於如何弘揚中華文化，提高國家文化影響力。政府應制定文化建設政策，加大對文化事業之投入，推動文化產業發展。同時，應加強對文化遺產之保護與傳承，提高文化素質。民間組織亦可參與文化建設事業，提供文化服務與活動。

十、關於我國法治建設之重要問題。法治建設為社會穩定之保障，我國法治建設之重要問題，在於如何完善法律體系，提高司法效率。政府應制定法治建設政策，加強對法律體系之建設，提高司法水平。同時，應加強對公眾之法治教育，提高法治意識。民間組織亦可參與法治建設事業，提供法律諮詢與服務。

十一、關於我國教育建設之重要問題。教育建設為國家發展之基礎，我國教育建設之重要問題，在於如何提高教育水平，培養人才。政府應制定教育建設政策，加大對教育事業之投入，推動教育現代化。同時，應加強對教育質量之監管與評估，提高教育水平。民間組織亦可參與教育建設事業，提供教育服務與活動。

十二、關於我國醫療衛生建設之重要問題。醫療衛生建設為民生之保障，我國醫療衛生建設之重要問題，在於如何提高醫療水平，保障人民健康。政府應制定醫療衛生政策，加大對醫療衛生事業之投入，提高醫療水平。同時，應加強對醫療衛生制度之監管與評估，確保其公平與有效。民間組織亦可參與醫療衛生建設事業，提供醫療服務與活動。

十三、關於我國住房建設之重要問題。住房建設為民生之保障，我國住房建設之重要問題，在於如何解決住房問題，保障人民居住。政府應制定住房建設政策，加大對住房事業之投入，推動住房現代化。同時，應加強對住房市場之監管與評估，確保其公平與有效。民間組織亦可參與住房建設事業，提供住房服務與活動。

十四、關於我國就業建設之重要問題。就業建設為民生之保障，我國就業建設之重要問題，在於如何創造就業機會，保障人民就業。政府應制定就業建設政策，加大對就業事業之投入，推動就業現代化。同時，應加強對就業市場之監管與評估，確保其公平與有效。民間組織亦可參與就業建設事業，提供就業服務與活動。

十五、關於我國社會治安建設之重要問題。社會治安建設為社會穩定之保障，我國社會治安建設之重要問題，在於如何提高社會治安水平，保障人民安全。政府應制定社會治安政策，加強對社會治安之監管與評估，提高社會治安水平。同時，應加強對公眾之社會治安教育，提高社會治安意識。民間組織亦可參與社會治安建設事業，提供社會治安服務與活動。

十六、關於我國社會保障建設之重要問題。社會保障建設為民生之保障，我國社會保障建設之重要問題，在於如何完善社會保障制度，保障人民基本生活。政府應制定社會保障政策，加大對社會保障事業之投入，提高社會保障水平。同時，應加強對社會保障制度之監管與評估，確保其公平與有效。民間組織亦可參與社會保障建設事業，提供社會保障服務與活動。

十七、關於我國社會服務建設之重要問題。社會服務建設為民生之保障，我國社會服務建設之重要問題，在於如何提高社會服務水平，保障人民基本生活。政府應制定社會服務政策，加大對社會服務事業之投入，提高社會服務水平。同時，應加強對社會服務制度之監管與評估，確保其公平與有效。民間組織亦可參與社會服務建設事業，提供社會服務服務與活動。

十八、關於我國社會管理建設之重要問題。社會管理建設為社會穩定之保障，我國社會管理建設之重要問題，在於如何提高社會管理水平，保障社會秩序。政府應制定社會管理政策，加強對社會管理之監管與評估，提高社會管理水平。同時，應加強對公眾之社會管理教育，提高社會管理意識。民間組織亦可參與社會管理建設事業，提供社會管理服务與活動。

十九、關於我國社會參與建設之重要問題。社會參與建設為社會穩定之保障，我國社會參與建設之重要問題，在於如何提高社會參與水平，保障社會秩序。政府應制定社會參與政策，加強對社會參與之監管與評估，提高社會參與水平。同時，應加強對公眾之社會參與教育，提高社會參與意識。民間組織亦可參與社會參與建設事業，提供社會參與服務與活動。

二十、關於我國社會和諧建設之重要問題。社會和諧建設為社會穩定之保障，我國社會和諧建設之重要問題，在於如何提高社會和諧水平，保障社會秩序。政府應制定社會和諧政策，加強對社會和諧之監管與評估，提高社會和諧水平。同時，應加強對公眾之社會和諧教育，提高社會和諧意識。民間組織亦可參與社會和諧建設事業，提供社會和諧服務與活動。

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三十九、關於我國社會繁榮

4941. 4942. 4943. 4944. 4945. 4946. 4947. 4948. 4949. 4950. 4951. 4952. 4953. 4954. 4955. 4956. 4957. 4958. 4959. 4960. 4961. 4962. 4963. 4964. 4965. 4966. 4967. 4968. 4969. 4970. 4971. 4972. 4973. 4974. 4975. 4976. 4977. 4978. 4979. 4980. 4981. 4982. 4983. 4984. 4985. 4986. 4987. 4988. 4989. 4990. 4991. 4992. 4993. 4994. 4995. 4996. 4997. 4998. 4999. 5000. 5001. 5002. 5003. 5004. 5005. 5006. 5007. 5008. 5009. 5010. 5011. 5012. 5013. 5014. 5015. 5016. 5017. 5018. 5019. 5020. 5021. 5022. 5023. 5024. 5025. 5026. 5027. 5028. 5029. 5030. 5031. 5032. 5033. 5034. 5035. 5036. 5037. 5038. 5039. 5040. 5041. 5042. 5043. 5044. 5045. 5046. 5047. 5048. 5049. 5050. 5051. 5052. 5053. 5054. 5055. 5056. 5057. 5058. 5059. 5060. 5061. 5062. 5063. 5064. 5065. 5066. 5067. 5068. 5069. 5070. 5071. 5072. 5073. 5074. 5075. 5076. 5077. 5078. 5079. 5080. 5081. 5082. 5083. 5084. 5085. 5086. 5087. 5088. 5089. 5090. 5091. 5092. 5093. 5094. 5095. 5096. 5097. 5098. 5099. 5100. 5101. 5102. 5103. 5104. 5105. 5106. 5107. 5108. 5109. 5110. 5111. 5112. 5113. 5114. 5115. 5116. 5117. 5118. 5119. 5120. 5121. 5122. 5123. 5124. 5125. 5126. 5127. 5128. 5129. 5130. 5131. 5132. 5133. 5134. 5135. 5136. 5137. 5138. 5139. 5140. 5141. 5142. 5143. 5144. 5145. 5146. 5147. 5148. 5149. 5150. 5151. 5152. 5153. 5154. 5155. 5156. 5157. 5158. 5159. 5160. 5161. 5162. 5163. 5164. 5165. 5166. 5167. 5168. 5169. 5170. 5171. 5172. 5173. 5174. 5175. 5176. 5177. 5178. 5179. 5180. 5181. 5182. 5183. 5184. 5185. 5186. 5187. 5188. 5189. 5190. 5191. 5192. 5193. 5194. 5195. 5196. 5197. 5198. 5199. 5200. 5201. 5202. 5203. 5204. 5205. 5206. 5207. 5208. 5209. 5210. 5211. 5212. 5213. 5214. 5215. 5216. 5217. 5218. 5219. 5220. 5221. 5222. 5223. 5224. 5225. 5226. 5227. 5228. 5229. 5230. 5231. 5232. 5233. 5234. 5235. 5236. 5237. 5238. 5239. 5240. 5241. 5242. 5243. 5244. 5245. 5246. 5247. 5248. 5249. 5250. 5251. 5252. 5253. 5254. 5255. 5256. 5257. 5258. 5259. 5260. 5261. 5262. 5263. 5264. 5265. 5266. 5267. 5268. 5269. 5270. 5271. 5272. 5273. 5274. 5275. 5276. 5277. 5278. 5279. 5280. 5281. 5282. 5283. 5284. 5285. 5286. 5287. 5288. 5289. 5290. 5291. 5292. 5293. 5294. 5295. 5296. 5297. 5298. 5299. 5300. 5301. 5302. 5303. 5304. 5305. 5306. 5307. 5308. 5309. 5310. 5311. 5312. 5313. 5314. 5315. 5316. 5317. 5318. 5319. 5320. 5321. 5322. 5323. 5324. 5325. 5326. 5327. 5328. 5329. 5330. 5331. 5332. 5333. 5334. 5335. 5336. 5337. 5338. 5339. 5340. 5341. 5342. 5343. 5344. 5345. 5346. 5347. 5348. 5349. 5350. 5351. 5352. 5353. 5354. 5355. 5356. 5357. 5358. 5359. 5360. 5361. 5362. 5363. 5364. 5365. 5366. 5367. 5368. 5369. 5370. 5371. 5372. 5373. 5374. 5375. 5376. 5377. 5378. 5379. 5380. 5381. 5382. 5383. 5384. 5385. 5386. 5387. 5388. 5389. 5390. 5391. 5392. 5393. 5394. 5395. 5396. 5397. 5398. 5399. 5400. 5401. 5402. 5403. 5404. 5405. 5406. 5407. 5408. 5409. 5410. 5411. 5412. 5413. 5414. 5415. 5416. 5417. 5418. 5419. 5420. 5421. 5422. 5423. 5424. 5425. 5426. 5427. 5428. 5429. 5430. 5431. 5432. 5433. 5434. 5435. 5436. 5437. 5438. 5439. 5440. 5441. 5442. 5443. 5444. 5445. 5446. 5447. 5448. 5449. 5450. 5451. 5452. 5453. 5454. 5455. 5456. 5457. 5458. 5459. 5460. 5461. 5462. 5463. 5464. 5465. 5466. 5467. 5468. 5469. 5470. 5471. 5472. 5473. 5474. 5475. 5476. 5477. 5478. 5479. 5480. 5481. 5482. 5483. 5484. 5485. 5486. 5487. 5488. 5489. 5490. 5491. 5492. 5493. 5494. 5495. 5496. 5497. 5498. 5499. 5500. 5501. 5502. 5503. 5504. 5505. 5506. 5507. 5508. 5509. 5510. 5511. 5512. 5513. 5514. 5515. 5516. 5517. 5518. 5519. 5520. 5521. 5522. 5523. 5524. 5525. 5526. 5527. 5528. 5529. 5530. 5531. 5532. 5533. 5534. 5535. 5536. 5537. 5538. 5539. 5540. 5541. 5542. 5543. 5544. 5545. 5546. 5547. 5548. 5549. 5550. 5551. 5552. 5553. 5554. 5555. 5556. 5557. 5558. 5559. 5560. 5561. 5562. 5563. 5564. 5565. 5566. 5567. 5568. 5569. 5570. 5571. 5572. 5573. 5574. 5575. 5576. 5577. 5578. 5579. 5580. 5581. 5582. 5583. 5584. 5585. 5586. 5587. 5588. 5589. 5590. 5591. 5592. 5593. 5594. 5595. 5596. 5597. 5598. 5599. 5600. 5601. 5602. 5603. 5604. 5605. 5606. 5607. 5608. 5609. 5610. 5611. 5612. 5613. 5614. 5615. 5616. 5617. 5618. 5619. 5620. 5621. 5622.

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| 項目      | 金額    | 備考 |
|---------|-------|----|
| 1. 雑費   | 1,000 |    |
| 2. 雑費   | 1,000 |    |
| 3. 雑費   | 1,000 |    |
| 4. 雑費   | 1,000 |    |
| 5. 雑費   | 1,000 |    |
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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: J. A. Smith, J. B. Jones, J. C. Brown, J. D. White, J. E. Black, J. F. Green, J. G. Gray, J. H. Blue, J. I. Yellow, J. J. Purple, J. K. Pink, J. L. Red, J. M. Orange, J. N. Silver, J. O. Gold, J. P. Bronze, J. Q. Copper, J. R. Iron, J. S. Steel, J. T. Lead, J. U. Zinc, J. V. Tin, J. W. Nickel, J. X. Cobalt, J. Y. Manganese, J. Z. Magnesium, J. AA. Aluminum, J. AB. Silicon, J. AC. Boron, J. AD. Carbon, J. AE. Nitrogen, J. AF. Oxygen, J. AG. Hydrogen, J. AH. Helium, J. AI. Neon, J. AJ. Argon, J. AK. Krypton, J. AL. Xenon, J. AM. Radium, J. AN. Polonium, J. AO. Astatine, J. AP. Francium, J. AQ. Actinium, J. AR. Thorium, J. AS. Protactinium, J. AT. Uranium, J. AU. Neptunium, J. AV. Plutonium, J. AW. Americium, J. AX. Curium, J. AY. Berkelium, J. AZ. Californium, J. BA. Einsteinium, J. BB. Mendelevium, J. BC. Nobelium, J. BD. Lawrencium, J. BE. Rutherfordium, J. BF. Dubnium, J. BG. Seaborgium, J. BH. Bohrium, J. BI. Hassium, J. BJ. Meitnerium, J. BK. Darmstadtium, J. BL. Roentgenium, J. BM. Copernicium, J. BN. Dubnium, J. BO. Tennessine, J. BP. Oganesson, J. BQ. Moscovium, J. BR. Livermorium, J. BS. Tennessine, J. BT. Oganesson, J. BU. Moscovium, J. BV. Livermorium, J. BW. Tennessine, J. BX. Oganesson, J. BY. Moscovium, J. BZ. Livermorium, J. CA. Tennessine, J. CB. Oganesson, J. CC. Moscovium, J. CD. Livermorium, J. CE. Tennessine, J. CF. Oganesson, J. CG. Moscovium, J. CH. Livermorium, J. CI. Tennessine, J. CJ. Oganesson, J. CK. Moscovium, J. CL. Livermorium, J. CM. Tennessine, J. CN. Oganesson, J. CO. Moscovium, J. CP. Livermorium, J. CQ. Tennessine, J. CR. Oganesson, J. CS. Moscovium, J. CT. Livermorium, J. CU. Tennessine, J. CV. Oganesson, J. CW. Moscovium, J. CX. Livermorium, J. CY. Tennessine, J. CZ. Oganesson, J. DA. Moscovium, J. DB. Livermorium, J. DC. 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1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及法律。
 2. 本行所定之規章，係根據法律及本行業務之需要而制定。
 3. 本行所定之規章，應隨時根據法律及業務之需要而予以修訂。
 4. 本行所定之規章，應向全體員工及客戶公布。
 5. 本行所定之規章，應由全體員工及客戶共同遵守。
 6. 本行所定之規章，應由全體員工及客戶共同維護。
 7. 本行所定之規章，應由全體員工及客戶共同監督。
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 10. 本行所定之規章，應由全體員工及客戶共同完成。

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# China Posts Output Rise Of 17.6%

The government also announced Friday that it would sell its 25 percent stake in Australian Stevedores Pty., a company that handles about half of the cargo processed through Australian ports, to

ing partners."

na Morning Post, Hong Kong's best-selling English-language daily (AFP Reuters)

The two companies' annual reports said they had been forced to write down two of their investments to just 1,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$129) each after having paid a total of 223.9 million dollars for them. After MKI's stock doubled

Mr. Hong said the measures were needed to help South Korean companies improve their offshore operations.

**BANGKOK** — Thailand will purchase natural gas from Burma's extensive offshore fields under a controversial agreement signed by the two countries Friday.

Thailand agreed to buy 10 billion baht (\$400 million) of gas annually for 30 years starting in 1998, an official from the Petroleum Authority of Thailand said.

Burma's offshore gas fields are being developed by a consortium made up of subsidiaries of Total SA of France, Unocal Corp. of the United States and the Burmese state energy agency, Myanmar Oil & Gas Enterprise.

The agreement has been criticized by opponents of the Burmese regime, who said the revenue would sustain the junta that came to power in 1988 and ignored the results of a 1990 election easily won by its democratic opposition.

The pipeline is being built by Total and Unocal on the Burmese side and by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand on the Thai side.

Human-rights workers said the junta was forcing tens of thousands of villagers to construct a 160-kilometer (100-mile) railroad line between the Burmese towns of Ye and Tavoy.

Burmese dissidents argue that the railway line will be used to transport material to build the pipeline as well as the troops to protect it.

The junta denies charges that it is using forced labor, saying all workers on the railway and other projects volunteered.

Total and Unocal have denied involvement in the railroad.

"Our pipeline construction will be supplied by offshore, by boats," a spokesman for Unocal said. "The railway construction has nothing to do with our pipeline."

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## It's Small



THE  
REPORT

## FIRST COLUMN

Tempting  
Stocks in  
Tiny Boxes

THE conventional wisdom is to treat small companies as a long-term investment. But how long is long-term, and what kind of ride should investors expect? Although statistics provide only very partial answers to these questions, they offer some interesting insights into investment patterns.

Some entertaining research that really takes the concept of long-term investing seriously has come from managers of endowment funds at U.S. universities. Figures recently divulged by Yale University's endowment fund show that every dollar invested in U.S. government bonds in 1925 would be worth \$12 today. Discount inflation and you are left with a paltry \$3 gain.

The mainstream stock market, however, offers better returns. Each dollar committed to shares in 1925 would now be worth \$800. And best of all is the small-company sector: the Yale fund's research shows that each dollar would now be worth around \$2,750. Which might lead one to conclude that there is only one worthwhile sector for the serious long-term investor.

Unfortunately, it isn't that simple. The small-companies investor would have had to endure tremendous financial hardship. That single 1925 dollar would have shrunk to just a few cents in 1925.

Here we have a good example of a long-term investment, and above all, of volatility. For small investors, volatility means being prepared to take major losses — losses that most people simply would not accept. Hence the popularity of securities such as government bonds.

Investors who have money they can afford to forget about might well be tempted into the small-companies sector. But they should remember that past performance does not guarantee the future. The specter of inflation, for example, has been all but banished in the past few decades. But as the quiescence in contemporary bond markets demonstrates, that is just one imponderable that will not go away.

M.B.

## Sussexing Out the Small-Cap Index Funds

By Baie Netzer

AT THE END OF 1990, few investors in Boston-based Colonial Management Associates' Small Stock Index fund could enjoy reading the financial news. The two well-known U.S. small stock indexes, the Wilshire 4500 and the Russell 2000, had fallen 13.6 percent and 19.5 percent respectively during the year.

But that wasn't the worst of it. When shareholders received the fund's annual report for the year, they saw that the fund had fallen even deeper than the indexes — a painful 23.7 percent.

While things improved the following year, with Colonial's Small Stock Index fund gaining almost 19 percent, both the Wilshire 4500 and the Russell 2000 rose by over 40 percent. It seems, say some analysts, that Colonial was simply picking the wrong stocks to index.

"The fund was indexing the smallest 20 percent of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange by market capitalization," explained Rob Coburn, a Colonial spokesman. "But that wasn't an accurate measure of the small stocks that were actually performing well."

In 1992, Colonial gave up on the small-stock indexing concept and converted the fund to an actively-managed fund. Its performance, moreover, has significantly improved. But nearly a dozen funds have attempted to take over where Colonial left off. Though the indexes they track vary, all of the funds claim to mirror the performance of widely-traded U.S. small-company stocks.

In theory, stock index funds can offer investors a number of advantages. For example, there is no need to bet on one manager's stock-picking talent. By simply tracking a pre-selected pool of shares, the funds eliminate the need for an active manager and thus save on expenses. Most indexed funds do not charge sales commissions.

At the same time, investors enjoy wide diversification and an easy way of monitoring their fund. By checking a fund's performance against the movement of the appropriate index, investors can see whether or not their management company is putting their money where it's supposed to go.

But in reality, say analysts, few small-company stock funds choose to track the indexes that most investors can look up in daily newspapers. Those that do, such as

funds offered by Vanguard/Windsor Funds Inc. and Federated Investors Inc., both based in Pennsylvania, generally fare well in mirroring an index's performance, according to Don Phillips of Morningstar Mutual Funds, the Chicago-based fund research concern.

But the danger peculiar to small stocks is that a fund company can easily make the mistake of indexing a pool of shares that will exclude the high-flyers of the future.

"The problem is that times have changed and you can't just index the smallest stocks on the New York Stock Exchange," said Mr. Phillips, "because a lot of important companies like Microsoft and Apple are no longer dominating the market on the exchange. To include those stocks, a lot of index funds end up creating proprietary indexes or funds that have a much more mid-cap focus."

Of the 11 small-company index funds that Morningstar follows, only 4 track the performance of the Russell 2000 or the Wilshire 4500 index, said Mr. Phillips. The Benchmark Small Company Index fund, the Federated Mini-Cap fund and the Vanguard Index Small-Cap Stock fund mirror the Russell 2000, while Vanguard's Index Extended Market fund is based on the Wilshire 4500.

The remaining funds offer a variety of hybrid indexes which mix stocks of various market capitalizations with a fund's investment aims. California-based Dimensional Fund Advisors Inc.'s index funds, for example, are based primarily on stocks that make up the smallest 40 percent of New York Stock Exchange-listed companies by market capitalization, but the fund's sponsors also allow themselves room to buy attractive over-the-counter shares.

Charles Schwab's Small Cap Index Fund claims to index the second 1000 largest U.S. companies which meet "certain conditions." Dreyfus-Wilshire funds start with a Wilshire Index of 5000 stocks (essentially the Wilshire 4500 plus the stocks in the S&P 500) and then eliminate the largest 3,250 stocks from consideration. The smallest 1,750 stocks are then invested either in growth-oriented or value-oriented portfolios. "It's obviously a jerry-rigged index," said Mr. Phillips.

While funds based on the Russell 2000 or Wilshire 4500 indexes may appeal to investors because they are more easily monitored, investors should be aware that the two indexes differ significantly. Because the largest 500 stocks make up al-

## Small Companies

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Long-term, retirement investing

most 60 percent of the Wilshire 4500 capitalization, that index "is more top-heavy than the Russell 2000," says Gus Sauter, a fund manager at Vanguard. The largest 500 stocks in the Russell 2000 account for only 40 percent of the total index.

"The Russell 2000 is definitely the harder index to match because it's not as top heavy," Mr. Sauter said. "But it's also the index that's the purer play in small stocks."

Regardless of the index tracked, however, an index fund is not likely to buy all the stocks in the pool it is trying to mirror. Rather, a computer-programmed system known as "sampling" is used to determine which mix of stocks can best mirror an index's movement.

At Vanguard, for example, the Index Small Cap Stock fund holds only 40 of

## Finding the Beauty in Small Companies

Total returns on small-company indexes and indexed small-company funds

|                                | Year to date 7/31/94 | 1993  | 1992  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Wilshire 4500 Index            | -4.05                | 14.74 | 11.76 |
| Russell 2000 Index             | -4.91                | 18.90 | 18.41 |
| Benchmark Small Co. Index A    | -5.35                | -     | -     |
| Colonial Small Stock A         | -1.27                | 18.83 | 20.65 |
| DFA U.S. 8-10 Small Company    | -4.54                | 13.66 | -     |
| DFA U.S. 9-10 Small Company    | 0.85                 | 20.97 | 23.48 |
| Dreyfus-Wilshire Sm. Co. Grth  | -9.40                | 15.72 | -     |
| Dreyfus-Wilshire Sm. Co. Value | -2.44                | 11.15 | -     |
| Federated Mini-Cap             | -5.23                | 15.29 | -     |
| Galaxy II Small Company Index  | -4.74                | 11.32 | 12.24 |
| Gateway Small Cap Index        | -6.28                | -     | -     |
| Schwab Small Cap Index         | -6.51                | -     | -     |
| Vanguard Index Extended Market | -3.19                | 14.49 | 12.47 |
| Vanguard Index Small Cap Stock | -3.64                | 18.70 | 18.20 |

Source: Morningstar Inc.

- = fund not in existence

International Herald Tribune

the top 500 stocks in the Russell 2000 index. The Index Extended Market portfolio holds 800 of the top 900 names listed in the Wilshire 4500.

While index funds do lower expenses and provide wide diversification, many investors find that the advantages of ac-

tive management are worthwhile. And their reasons can be convincing: While the average small-company stock fund returned 17.2 percent last year, according to Lipper Analytical Services, only three of the nine small-stock index funds then in existence beat that return.

## For Long-Term Plays, Pick Little Enterprises

JOHN Houlihan, head of the U.K. small-companies research unit at the British brokerage Hoare Govett, has a favorite analogy for describing the small companies effect.

"It's like the acorn and the oak tree," he says. "In other words, when the acorn starts to sprout it grows at a tremendous rate, but as it nears maturity, its growth rate slows."

Mr. Houlihan believes that small companies follow a similar pattern. What is more, a mixture of anecdotal and empirical evidence suggests that he might be right.

Alex Dundas, who runs GT Management's GT Global Small Companies Fund puts it another way. "In theory, the smaller the business is, the easier it is for it to grow at a high compound rate," he says.

Research carried out in London by Hoare Govett in conjunction with the London Business School shows clearly

that U.K. small companies' share prices do outperform those of their larger brethren over the long term. Indeed, from 1955 through the end of 1993, the Hoare Govett Smaller Companies Index outperformed the FT-SE All Share Index in sterling terms by an average of 4.3 percent a year. Similar research has been carried out in the United States, with similar results.

The picture is less clear in continental Europe and in Japan, but many investment managers believe that small companies also tend to outperform over long periods of time in these markets. Graham Bamping, a director of Morgan Grenfell Investment Services who coordinates an international team of 13 small company specialists, is one such manager.

"The concept rotates around two things: growth, and inefficiency in pricing smaller companies," said Mr. Bamping.

Some advantages of small companies, in Mr. Bamping's view, are a typically-greater sense of entrepreneurship in the company, a greater likelihood that management owns a large number of shares, and greater "operational leverage," meaning that profits are highly geared to growth in turnover.

Mr. Bamping attributes the inefficiency of the small companies marketplace to the reluctance of many stock brokers firms around the globe to spend precious analysts' time researching companies that may not generate sufficient dealing commission to make it worth their while.

Small companies do not always, of course, sail merrily upward. Many experts agree that, historically, small companies tend to be very geared to the economic cycle. So when economic growth is negative they do badly but, when it is vibrant, so are their profits.

— Rupert Bruce

## Japan's Small Firms Riding a Big Wave

By Rupert Bruce

JAPANESE small-company stocks do not represent a market niche in which many Western investors seem terribly well-versed.

Those who are, however, and who have stuck with Japan's small companies through the country's market turbulence of the past few years, have been rewarded by excellent returns.

Question any knowledgeable follower of investment managers on who is highly regarded in the Japanese small-company sector, and the names Ed Mermer of Schroders Investment Management and James Pulsford of the investment bank Morgan Grenfell are usually mentioned. Each manages a range of funds that have delivered excellent performances over varying time periods. Each manager, moreover, has a range of funds under his control.

According to the London-based fund tracking concern Micropal, Mr. Mermer's Schroders Japanese Smaller Companies fund, a U.K. unit trust, has turned each \$100 invested in it 10 years ago into about \$1,250 today. And Mr. Pulsford's Morgan Grenfell Japanese Smaller Companies offshore fund has transformed the same sum into about \$1,150.

If one looks back only five years, to just before the Japanese stock market collapsed, the performance is also impressive. The Morgan Grenfell fund would have turned \$100 into about \$320, while the Schroder fund would have notched up a respectable \$215.

By contrast, \$100 invested in the Tokyo Stock Exchange's Second Section Index — an index of smaller stocks — would have grown into \$484 and \$336 over the respective 10- and five-year periods.

Some observers say that the Japanese fund managers' historical aversion to doing Western-style fundamental research into small companies' earnings prospects has given players such as Mr. Mermer and Mr. Pulsford, and their teams of analysts, an opportunity to do just that and to reap the benefits.

One of the stocks that Mr. Pulsford favors at the moment is a rapidly expanding discount retailer called First Retailing, which trades on the Hiroshima exchange. Mr. Pulsford bought it at flotation in July, and it has since doubled in price.

Mr. Mermer likes ball bearing manufacturers Amatsuji Steel Ball and Tsubakimoto Precision Products, as machine tool

stocks have risen in value thanks to the gathering economic recovery in Japan. Mr. Mermer said that since ball bearings are a component of machine tools, they should also rise.

Richard Farrell, a director of London-based Guinness Flight Global Asset Management who specializes in the Far East, says: "There has been an increasing interest in small companies as it has dawned on people that the Japanese economy is not going to grow as fast as it used to. This has happened over the last 18 months to two years."

Mr. Farrell said he also suspects that Japanese institutional investors have started to take

an interest in this part of the market for the first time.

Such a development would make sense, say other observers, as investment theory suggests that smaller companies do particularly well when an economy is coming out of recession. In Japan, money has been flocking to smaller companies in the hope of riding such an updraft. Share prices have been driven higher, and new issues of small company shares are coming to the market at a premium.

But such developments could spell trouble. "This is a tip-off that perhaps the whole area is overheated," said Mr. Mermer. "There are too many new stock

listings and many of them are at high prices. So you have to be very careful right now."

He said that much of the new fascination with small companies stems from the argument that the heavy industry and financial sectors in Japan may never recover their pre-recession prowess.

Mr. Pulsford is also cautious. "The economy appears to have bottomed earlier this year and seems to be gradually strengthening," he said. "And in the next two to three months, there may be a correction. But on a two to three year view, it's a good idea to buy small companies."

## August Market Scoreboard

## Best Performers

Price August 31 % change

## New York Stock Exchange

|             |       |      |
|-------------|-------|------|
| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
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## Frankfurt Stock Exchange

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| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
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| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |

## Paris Stock Exchange

|             |       |      |
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| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
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## London Stock Exchange

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## Tokyo Stock Exchange

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## Worst Performers

Price August 31 % change

## New York Stock Exchange

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| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
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## Frankfurt Stock Exchange

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## Paris Stock Exchange

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## Tokyo Stock Exchange

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| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |
| Amgen Corp. | 13.50 | 52.1 |

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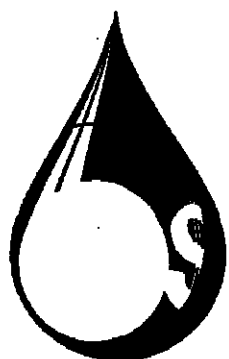
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## THE MONEY REPORT

Do Retirement Plans  
Need 'Big-Stock' Plays?

By Michael D. McNickle

**S**AVING for retirement throws the divide between investing well and investing safely into sharp relief.

The majority of critical opinion on small-company shares is favorable, especially when they are viewed as a long-term prospect. But this type of stock also has a propensity for short-term fluctuations, a characteristic that prompts some analysts to conclude that the small company share is not necessarily a suitable investment for a pension plan.

"Of all the equities, they offer the best returns—they have for the past 75 years," noted Gerald Perritt, publisher of Investment Horizons, a newsletter that follows small caps. "Blue chips, if you will, have returned an average of about 12 percent a year going back to the mid-1920s. Small caps, for the same period have returned 17 percent, a substantial difference."

Retirement investment advisers who recommend allocating money to mutual funds, Mr. Perritt adds, don't necessarily brighten the picture. He notes that, industry-wide, the bulk of money in funds winds up about a third in bond funds, a third in money funds, and a third in equity funds.

"If your portfolio looks like that, you're looking at a long-term rate of return that's going to average about 7 percent," he said. "Big about 3 percent of that off for inflation, and your real return's down to about 4 percent."

If the portfolio happens to be taxable, Mr. Perritt said, the investor might have to whittle another 2 percent off the return. "I think a lot of people who have allocated their assets very conservatively are going to be pretty surprised by what little buying power they have," he said.

Some analysts might argue that a different weighting in the

funds—perhaps two-thirds in blue chips and a third in bonds—would boost the returns higher than Mr. Perritt's estimate.

But individuals with a higher tolerance for risk, Mr. Perritt said, might prefer a retirement account with equal thirds in international stocks, blue chips and small caps. Such a portfolio, Mr. Perritt added, might yield a return of about 14 percent annually over a long-term period. Minus inflation and other expenses, he noted, the return might be roughly 9 percent a year.

"That's a heck of a jump over a 2 percent net real rate," he said. "At 9 percent, your portfolio value will double in eight years. At 2 percent, it takes 36 years to double. So you end up with four doubles in the time you get one. You're really talking about a 16-fold increase in your spendable wealth with this approach."

So, what could go wrong?

Plenty. The specific shares selected for such a portfolio, for instance, might run against the historical trends. Or dramatic, short-term shifts in the account's value might cause some investors to get out at the wrong time.

Frank Curzio, president of the Flushing, New York-based F.C. Investors, which manages pension funds and publishes an asset allocation newsletter, said that small caps selected for retirement accounts should be rated "B-plus or better."

He also noted that companies included in a pension-fund portfolio have to be considered a "prudent investment" under federal and state laws designed to protect investors.

A danger with small caps, Mr. Curzio said, is the way the share price can move on bad news. While a blue-chip stock might dip a few points if earnings come in below expectations, a small cap could go into a tailspin.

## Best U.S. Small-Company Funds

Leading mutual funds investing in U.S. small companies. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| GT America Growth/A            | 126.85 |
| GT America Growth/B            | 125.95 |
| Mutual Svc. Discovery          | 121.80 |
| Robtson Steph. Value Plus      | 121.32 |
| PRMG Emerging Growth Fund      | 121.10 |
| Robtson Steph. Emerging Growth | 120.56 |
| MF Emerging Growth/B           | 119.13 |
| AIM Aggressive Growth          | 119.06 |
| Govett Smaller Companies       | 118.64 |
| Franklin Strat. Sm. Cap. Gd.   | 116.25 |
| Seligman Frontiers/A           | 115.51 |
| Schroder Cap. US Small Co.     | 115.15 |
| Value Line Small Cap Growth    | 114.27 |

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| AIM Aggressive Growth           | 257.94 |
| MF Emerging Growth/B            | 252.65 |
| Schroder Intl. Sel. US Sm. Cos. | 252.65 |
| PRMG Growth                     | 251.57 |
| J. Hancock Special Equity/A     | 242.53 |
| Twentieth Cnt. Giftfund         | 241.43 |
| Skyline Special Equity          | 231.63 |
| Flamingo US Discovery           | 226.26 |
| United Fund Concepts            | 220.39 |
| Robtson Steph. Emerg Growth     | 217.05 |
| Regis. ICAI Small Company       | 215.43 |
| State St. Rndch. Capital/C      | 211.78 |
| Seligman Frontiers/A            | 210.29 |

Source: Mircap

"You might have a 50 to 60 percent drop" in price on a negative earnings report, said Mr. Curzio.

Mr. Curzio also said that small-cap stocks should represent no more than 10 to 15 percent of a retirement portfolio, and suggested that those included ought to be carefully scrutinized.

The investor, Mr. Curzio said, should always "check the

"true" small caps, or those with the best long-term potential, are usually no larger than \$150 million in market capitalization. And critics note that firms capitalized up to \$1 billion are often wrongly labeled as small caps.

Moreover, funds that make trades worth tens and hundreds of millions of dollars can have trouble buying and selling true small caps without wreaking havoc on share prices.

**The investor's ultimate goal is stability toward the end of the plan. One strategy is to invest in small companies over the long term, and then transfer capital into more conservative stocks a few years before the date of retirement.**

[U.S.] Securities and Exchange Commission filings on the company, visit the location, and talk to customers." Since "98 percent of these small companies are gone in five years," he added, investors should be careful to avoid firms saddled with debts.

Other analysts say that

The retirement investor's ultimate goal, of course, must be stability toward the end of the pension plan. Analysts say that one workable strategy is to invest in small companies over the long term, and then transfer capital into more conservative, less volatile assets a few years before the date of retirement.

Latin America. India had the most new listings, 14, including names like Reliance Industries Ltd., whose businesses include textiles and polymer chemicals, and Ranbaxy Laboratories, a maker of pharmaceuticals.

"Demand for shares from India remains very strong, and there will be more in the pipeline over the next quarter," said Ken Lopian, a senior vice-president with the Bank of New York.

Brazil came in with 12 company listings and the presidential election which passed without incident, took the lion's share in trading volume of Latin American ADRs, accounting for 34.5 percent. Also issuing stock in the United States for the first time were companies from Ghana, Sri Lanka and Peru.

Next Week in the Money Report: Managed derivatives and hedge funds.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

## BRIEF CASE

New York Condo Prices  
Show Large Quarterly Rise

Prices on all sizes of luxury condominiums in New York City have jumped by a substantial margin so far this year, according to a report just out from Ambrose MarElla Co., a Manhattan residential realtor.

The survey, which covers 63 luxury condominium buildings, showed that the average price of a condo rose from \$21,888 in the first quarter to \$615,469 in the second quarter. The numbers were boosted in part by the recent record sales of several unusually large condos. One ten-room duplex, for example, sold for \$6,008,000.

Prices of apartments on Manhattan's East Side ranged from \$335 a square foot for a studio to \$589 a square foot for a residence with five bedrooms or more. The largest number of sales was in the two-bedroom category, at \$408 a square foot.

Joan Ambrose, president of Ambrose MarElla, noted that while there were only a few more sales in the second quarter

than for the same period two years ago (162 versus 154), dollar volume was 25 percent higher. "The increase is an obvious indication that prices are on the rise for Manhattan apartments," she said.

First-Half Trading in ADRs  
Shatters Records in U.S.

The appetite of U.S. investors for international companies continued unabated in the first half of this year. Trading in American Depositary Receipts, dollar-denominated shares of foreign companies which trade in the United States, soared to a record volume of \$128.5 billion, a 53 percent increase over the same period a year ago.

Some 69 new ADRs were launched, bringing the total to 1,031, according to figures just released by the Bank of New York, a prominent player in the ADR marketplace.

But while the largest offering, \$1 million, came from Tele Danmark A/S, the Danish phone company, the big story continued to be the new markets of Asia and

## Debate on Scaled-Down U.K. Exchange Heats Up

By Barbara Wall

**S**TOCKBROKERS are expressing mixed opinions over proposals to create an alternative securities market for small British companies.

Those strongly in favor of the idea say that the new market—due to be piloted in Scotland early next year—will provide small companies with an invaluable source of funding and lend investors an excellent opportunity. However, skeptics warn of potential liquidity problems and lax regulatory requirements.

Geoff Douglas, head of the small-companies research unit at the brokerage Barclays de Zoete Wadd in London, says that his immediate reaction to the alternative investment exchange is that it would be a highly deregulated "thrills and spills" type of market, even moreso than the unlisted securities market that it is designed to replace.

Under the proposed plan, entry would be made available to as wide a range of companies as possible with few restrictions on market capitalization, length of trading record or percentage of shares in public hands. In addition, companies would need only submit one year of audited accounts to obtain a listing.

Regarding disclosure, companies would need to meet certain ongoing obligations including publication of unaudited interim figures. Companies would also be required to publish "price-sensitive" information promptly, but the definition of that term would largely be left to the directors' discretion.

John Laydon, an executive with Scottish Financial Enterprise, the trade association of

Scottish financial institutions charged with organizing the pilot scheme in Scotland, says that the regulations are appropriate for small companies seeking to raise lower amounts of capital than is usual for London Stock Exchange-listed companies.

The question on many lips is whether or not the alternative exchange could harness the support of the stock broking community, the U.K. small companies themselves and, of course, investors.

"Questions have to be raised over listing requirements and disclosure if the exchange is to get support from stockbrokers and attract interest from quality companies," said Jeremy Batstone, a researcher with NatWest Markets in London. "The market is sensitive at the moment because several flotations have gone badly this year and that is with a high degree of disclosure. An offquoted fear is that the new exchange will be used by companies to save off bankruptcy."

Elizabeth Kennedy, an executive with the Scottish brokerage Allied and Provincial, believes that most stockbrokers are generally supportive of the alternative exchange.

"Many brokers, however, will only be prepared to recommend mature companies with good growth potential," she said. "The market will therefore need to have a reasonable bal-

ance of listed companies—not just a profusion of high risk biotechnology concerns—if it is to be successful."

Some analysts say that the success of the market will ultimately depend on the extent of support it receives from institutional investors. Having canvassed a large number of investors in Scotland, notably the major pension funds and insurance groups, Scottish Financial Enterprise is quietly confident of the sector's support.

A spokesman for the U.K. insurer Scottish Amicable said that any move which improves the liquidity of smaller companies would be welcomed. "Institutional investors are unlikely to be too concerned about listing requirements and disclosure, as most have the resources and contacts with investment companies to illicit the information needed to make informed investment decisions," he said. "However, as the market is to be less regulated than the official list, it would have to carry heavy warnings for private investors."

Jane Karwowski, corporate finance director for the Scottish branch of the international auditing firm Arthur Andersen, believes that the alternative market may shake out a new class of investor. "Up until now it has been extremely difficult for the pri-

vate client to invest in smaller companies if they are not publicly quoted," she said. "The alternative market will not only attract interest from regional investors who have a handle on some of the local companies quoted, but there is also nothing to stop foreign investors from dipping their toes in the water."

Some hope that the market would attract interest from a broad range of companies both in the United Kingdom and in continental Europe. Many small, family-run businesses have been precluded from gaining a listing in the past because of their small market capitalization. But the new market, analysts say, could widen their options. It has been suggested that companies could come to the market to raise as little as £100,000 (\$154,000), although £500,000 is probably a more realistic figure.

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## Europe's Small Firms Poised for Gain

By Aline Sullivan

**S**MALL companies in Europe are likely to offer investors excellent returns in the near future as economic recovery gains pace in Britain and on the Continent, optimists say.

Identifying the star performers may be tricky, but some analysts argue that small companies routinely outperform larger ones during upswings in the business cycle.

Frank Manduca, manager of Gartmore Investments' U.K. Small Companies Trust, said that small companies should benefit most from economic recovery over the next few years, thanks to their narrower business base and geographic spread. His fund is targeting companies with relatively high debt-to-equity ratios because, he said, they are the most likely to benefit from low interest rates.

The attractiveness of small-capitalization stocks as recovery plays is well illustrated by their recent robust performance in Britain, where many economists agree that economic revival is well underway.

For example, the Hoare Govett Smaller Company Index, which monitors the performance of about 1,500 companies representing the bottom 10 percent of U.K. stocks by market capitalization, outperformed the FT-SE All Share index by almost 16 percentage points last year.

Michel Pierson, manager of Lazard Frères & Cie's Objectif Dynamique Fund in Paris, said he is currently concentrating on small companies in the French services sector, such as Spir Communication, based in Aix-en-Provence, and Grand Optical Photocopies. In the car equipment sector, Mr. Pierson likes Sylea and MGI Coutier, both based in Paris.

Observers note that the relative anonymity of many small companies can be a big plus for investors. "The biggest companies are usually the ones that are best covered by brokers," said Anthony Bolton, manager of the Fidelity Special Situations Trust in Britain. "Stocks that are mispriced and under-researched are unlikely to be found among the big companies."

This is particularly true in Continental Europe where a shortage of small, publicly quoted companies can make shares hard to buy. Indeed, say analysts, small companies on the Continent are often family enterprises whose owners tend to prefer raising money with debt instead of equity.

And even when shares are available, observers add, sophisticated accounting methods and sporadic dealing procedures in some European countries, particularly those in the former Soviet bloc, can frustrate foreign investors trying to assess their value.

"There are still great anomalies in Europe because of the liquidity and availability of in-

formation on some companies is atrocious," said Jonathan Neill, manager of Pictet Bank & Co.'s European Opportunity Fund, continental Europe's largest fund specializing in small-company shares. "This extraordinary inefficiency creates great opportunities for intelligent investors."

These little-known gems are getting harder to find, however. Mr. Neill warned that increasing numbers of fund managers are pursuing European small company stocks because they offer the best growth opportunities. This burgeoning interest will eventually translate into higher share prices, he said. "The anomalies will be ironed out as the markets become more efficient," he said.

The first stage of this process may be already happening. More small European companies appear to be seeking a market listing as family-owned firms are passed on to younger generations. One manager cited the example of Fielmann, a German optical firm that made its stock market debut on September 5.

At the same time, say other analysts, investors in small British companies should not abandon the sector following its recent upward charge. Further gains, they say, may lie ahead because many of these companies are highly exposed to other European markets and could show additional strength as those economies improve.

Not everyone is bullish about the immediate prospects of small companies in continental Europe. Peter Sullivan, a European equity strategist at Merrill Lynch in London, believes that high taxes and high unemployment in many European countries will continue to suppress consumer spending for at least two years. Until then, bigger companies with high exposure to expanding overseas markets are likely to outperform their smaller rivals, he said.

"There is always the odd small company with a high proportion of its sales to the Middle East or somewhere in Asia," Mr. Sullivan added. "But companies generally require economies of scale to export across the globe. For now, the big European companies with sales to the developing countries are still the most attractive investments."

Small companies can also be risky because they are highly vulnerable, particularly during recession. Private investors should not limit their exposure to any one firm and should make sure that their holdings are spread across several sectors, say experts.

The rewards of small companies, however, may well be worth the risks. If the British experience proves a guide, small companies may be among the top performers across Europe within the next few years.

"Small companies tend to produce better returns and they are also the most likely to be the target of an attractive takeover bid," said Mr. Bolton.

## Funds Provide Easy Access

**F**UNDS are often the best way for individual investors to gain exposure to small companies, say market watchers.

In Europe, while investors have considerable choice among funds that invest in British small companies, pickings are slimmer in continental Europe where small-company stocks are scarce and trading in the existing ones is often illiquid. But as economic recovery strengthens, analysts say, seeking out the funds that invest in continental companies may be well worthwhile.

Twelve of the top 20 European small-company funds over the past five years were exclusively invested in British equities, according to fund-monitoring group Mircap. The remainder were divided equally between Europe-wide funds and French funds.

The best performer over a five-year period was Hill Samuel Asset Management Group's Emerging Companies Fund. One hundred dollars invested in

that fund about five years ago would now be worth \$187.25.

British funds performed well over the five-year period because many of their components were regarded as plays on the country's economic recovery. But now that Britain's recovery is well underway, professional investors are looking across the Channel in anticipation of greater economic revival on the continent.

This shift has already been reflected in the performance of Europe-based, small-company funds. Six of the top 20 performing funds over the past twelve months were focused on French equities.

—Aline Sullivan

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## Best European Small-Company Funds

Leading mutual funds investing in European small companies. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges.

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Axa Second Marche Comptant     | 159.00 |
| Morgan Grenfell Europa         | 154.69 |
| Objectif Dynamique             | 151.81 |
| Repositorio Europa             | 148.48 |
| Pictet U.T. Euro Opportunity   | 147.63 |
| Hill Samuel UK Emerging Cos    | 147.03 |
| Swissco Small Caps             | 145.92 |
| Vontobel Swiss Small Companies | 145.99 |
| Guinness Flight TB Emerg Cos   | 144.92 |
| Schroder European Smaller Cos  | 144.06 |

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Hill Samuel Emerging Cos     | 187.25 |
| Objectif Dynamique           | 182.82 |
| Thomson UK Smaller Cos       | 180.03 |
| Royal Life UK Emerging Cos   | 169.00 |
| Guinness Flight TB Emerg Cos | 166.30 |
| INVECO European Smi Cos      | 160.88 |
| Saint Honoré PME             | 158.07 |
| Francis Regions              | 153.49 |
| Edinburgh UK Smaller Cos     | 151.83 |
| BG UK Smaller Companies      | 151.73 |

Source: Mircap

## Best Performing Mutual Funds

Leading mutual funds from Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Offshore Territories, Switzerland and the United States. Value of \$100, income reinvested excluding charges.

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Elmity                        | 135.84 |
| Brazilian Inv. Co.            | 131.62 |
| Infinity                      | 129.55 |
| Nestor Latinamerica           | 127.21 |
| Condum Equity                 | 126.65 |
| CIBC-CEI Malay Thai Sing Warr | 125.44 |
| Callander fund US Healthcare  | 121.46 |
| Europa American Option        | 120.93 |
| NICAM Malaysia Fund           | 120.35 |
| Republic Latin Am Venezuela   | 120.06 |
| Morgan Grenfell Latin America | 119.88 |
| Mercury ST Latin America      | 119.46 |
| Genesis Malaysia (Kuju)       | 119.23 |
| JF Malaysia                   | 119.21 |

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| NICAM Philippines Fund       | 216.33 |
| Manila Fund (Cayman) Ltd.    | 207.51 |
| JF Thailand                  | 207.17 |
| JF Taiwan Trust              | 206.32 |
| Prov Capital Thailand        | 196.87 |
| Fidelity Fds Thailand        | 195.03 |
| JF Ninja                     | 193.85 |
| INVECO Taiwan Growth         | 193.62 |
| INVECO Asia Tiger Warrant    | 189.10 |
| CI Pakistan Growth           | 188.04 |
| Elmity                       | 183.25 |
| Thomson Taiwan Equity Growth | 181.59 |
| Thomson Taiwan Equity Income | 180.99 |
| Thomson New Tiger Thailand   | 183.41 |

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Quantum Fund                  | 573.47 |
| Thomson New Tiger Hong Kong   | 560.14 |
| Colonial Securities Hong Kong | 522.75 |
| Gartmore Hong Kong            | 507.13 |
| Schroders Asia Hong Kong      | 488.24 |
| Indosuez Hong Kong            | 488.22 |
| JF Thailand                   | 438.44 |
| GAM East Asia                 | 437.92 |
| Baring UTP Hong Kong          | 433.10 |
| CI Singapore Growth           | 432.00 |
| Aetna (FE) Asia Trust         | 412.71 |
| Prov. Capital Hong Kong       | 411.56 |
| HSBC GIP Hong Kong Equity     | 408.59 |
| INVECO Hong Kong & China      | 401.87 |

Source: Mircap

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## SPORTS

## Australia's Perkins and Riley Set World Records at Championships

The Associated Press

ROME — Australians Kieren Perkins and Samantha Riley set world records Friday at the World Swimming Championships as the number of new marks rose to six.

Perkins, who also holds the world record at 800 and 1,500 meters, snipped 1.20 off the old 400 freestyle mark by swimming it in 3 minutes, 43.80 seconds. He still has the 1,500 to go and can attack that record Sunday on the final day.

Riley, winner of the 200 breaststroke on Tuesday, raced away from China's best two breaststrokers in the 100 final and won by four meters as she clocked 1:07.69 and broke Silke Hörner's 7-year-old record.

In other events in the pool, Hungary's Norbert Rosza added the 200 breaststroke title to his 100 triumph by beating American swimmer Eric Wunderlich, and Liu Limin and Qu Yun underlined China's overall supremacy in women's racing by placing first and second in the 100 butterfly final.

The American 400 freestyle relay quartet of Jon Olsen, Josh Davis, Ugrat Tamer and 100 silver medalist Gary Hall set a championship record as it led from start to finish to win the gold.

In the women's water polo final, Hungary downed defending titlist the Netherlands, 7-5, and, in synchronized swimming, Becky Dyroen-Lancer won the solo title for the United States. She also has a chance of gold medals in the duet and team events.

Perkins set his 800 and 1,500 marks only two weeks ago at

the Commonwealth Games and also came within 0.77 of the 400 mark set when Russia's Evgeni Sadovy beat him at the Barcelona Olympics.

The lean Australian went through the first 100 in 53.96 seconds, 0.65 inside world record pace and improved that difference to 1.63 by halfway.

By that time he was well clear of Finland's Antti Kasvio and Danyon Loader of New Zealand and had no one to push him as he turned for the final length.

At the finish he was 10 meters ahead of Kasvio, who clocked in 3:48.55 as he held off Loader for the silver.

Riley went out fast in the 100 breaststroke and virtually had the gold medal won by the first turn.

She reached it in 31.86, 0.14 inside a world record pace and was four meters clear of the two chasing Chinese when she finished.

Dai, winner of the 400 individual medley, clocked 1:09.26 and Yuan was third in 1:10.19.

In the women's butterfly, Australia's Susan O'Neill touched first at the turn but Liu quickly overtook her on the return length and won in a championship record 58.98, tying the world's best time this year, which she also owned.

Qu touched in 59.69 for the silver and O'Neill held off countrywoman Petria Thomas to take the bronze.

German star Franz Van Almsick, who won the 200 freestyle gold medal in a world record time on Tuesday, placed fifth, ahead of American Jenny Thompson.

Wunderlich, swimming in the unfavored outside lane, moved up to take the lead at the third touch in the 200 final.

Rosza, who had led for the first 100 meters, fought back to draw level and, in a tight finish, won by 0.06 of a second in 2:12.81.

Behind Wunderlich came another Hungarian, 100-meter world record holder and world silver medalist Karoly Guttler, in 2:14.12.

The Americans stayed ahead of the field throughout the relay final although the Russians and later the Germans challenged.

By the time Hall took over from Tamer, the Americans had a 1:33 second lead over Ger-

many, with Sweden third and Russia fourth.

Even world record holder Alex Popov could not make up the deficit.

He swam an 48.22 to overhaul Germany's Christian Keller and Sweden's Anders Holmertz win silver for his team. But he was not to catch Hall and the Americans clocked 3:16.90, only 0.37 off the world record.

Russia's time was 3:18.12 and Brazil, with 100 bronze medalist Gustavo Borges swimming the final leg in 48.28, came up to take the bronze.

In the women's 800 meter heats earlier, world record holder Janet Evans was fastest qualifier for Saturday's final.

## Top U.S. Official Joins in Claims Chinese Are Using Drugs

By Christopher Clarey  
New York Times Service

ROME — A top U.S. swimming official has said he is convinced the Chinese are winning here with the help of banned performance-enhancing drugs, and has called for more stringent testing.

Dennis Purley, the national team director of U.S. swimming, was not the first swimming official from the West to accuse the Chinese of using performance-enhancing drugs when he did so Thursday night.

But his prominence, and the timing and vehemence of his comments, coupled with those from national coaches like David Haller of Britain and Dave Johnson of Canada this week, suggest that an anti-Chinese coalition may be forming.

"I believe you have to be in-

credibly naive to ignore the circumstantial evidence," said Purley, who called China's success "an exact replica" of East Germany's when its women dominated international competition from 1976 to 1988.

Several former East German swimmers have since admitted using anabolic steroids.

"We can't put our heads in the sand again and pretend what we know is happening isn't happening," he said.

Cheng Yun-Peng, the national technical director of the Chinese swim team, replied that "people are suspicious because we are getting stronger very quickly."

"The first thing is that maybe we haven't helped other people understand how hard we train. The second thing is maybe there are some sour grapes. The third

thing is that, for many years, there have been just Europe and America in swimming, no Chinese, and they can't stand that we catch up to them."

Several coaches have discussed formally petitioning FINA for more frequent testing. FINA began out-of-competition testing last year and, according to Dr. Allan Richardson, the American who chairs FINA's medical committee, only 40 athletes were tested in the first eight months of 1994.

"That's clearly a very small number; track is doing about 1,000 a year," Richardson said, referring to track and field. "FINA understands that, and everybody agrees we need more tests. It's only a question of funds and manpower."

He said drug tests are being

administered here to every gold medalist, with random testing of other finalists and swimmers who fail to qualify. He declined to divulge the number of swimmers tested so far.

According to Cheng, weight training is one of the key elements in China's ability to produce so many top female swimmers so quickly and in their often muscular builds.

He said the Chinese, unlike American and European swimmers, also continue lifting during their taper training period, often up to six days before major competitions.

"Most of the swimmers I've seen here from other countries are not very strong," Cheng said. "Speed depends on power, and power depends on a muscular body. The problem is that big muscles create misunder-

standings. As soon as someone sees them, they think doping."

Cheng said testing is conducted at every major national and regional competition in China. He also said that FINA had come to China twice to test his athletes out of competition in August 1993 and last June.

Purley said sources told him the Chinese were notified of FINA's visit three weeks before the testing officials arrived. But Cheng said the lag in notification and testing was "five or six days," and that it took that long only because he had to bring his swimmers together from different parts of China.

"We are in total favor of more out-of-competition drug testing, even blood testing," Cheng said. "But it must be fair. If you test Chinese, you must test Europeans and Americans just as much."



Samantha Riley capped her 100-meter breaststroke record with a winning smile.

## NHL Backs Plan for '98 Games

Agence France-Press

HELSINKI — The professionals of the National Hockey League will compete at the Olympics for the first time in 1998 under an accord struck here Friday.

Gary Bettman, the head of the NHL, and René Fasel, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, signed an agreement that will allow the NHL players to compete in Nagano, Japan, in 1998.

The NHL players' union still must approve any plan sending league players to the Olympics, and such discussions are tied into ongoing labor talks between NHL owners and players, who are without a contract. The accord reached Friday will also be submitted to the International Olympic Committee for approval.

Under it, the NHL will schedule an eight-day gap in its season during the Games, freeing players to represent their countries.

The Olympic hockey competition lasts 16 days, but pre-qualifying introduced under the accord should ensure that eight days will be enough for teams with NHL players.

A qualifying tournament in 1997 will classify teams and those grouped from seventh through 12th place will compete in the first week of the Games for two berths in the medal round alongside Canada, Russia, Sweden, Finland, the United States and the Czech Republic.

NHL officials are also working with the global federation on forming a European super league to begin play by late 1996. NHL officials have also agreed to a plan to pay the federation \$400,000 for each European player signed.

## SIDELINES

## England Invites Brazil Soccer Team

LONDON (AP) — England, looking for quality competition as it prepares for the 1996 European Championship, has invited World Cup champion Brazil to a four-nation soccer tournament next June.

The tournament, still in its planning stages, would also include Sweden and Japan in a nine-day extravaganza at Wembley Stadium.

The Naval Academy's football team has agreed to arrange a game with Notre Dame in Dublin in 1996, Senator Edward Kennedy said he had been informed by Navy Secretary John H. Dalton.

## Mansell's Florida Estate Up for Sale

CLEARWATER, Florida (Reuters) — British race car driver Nigel Mansell, who is asking \$15 million, has put his 4.35-acre (1.76-hectare) estate on the Gulf of Mexico up for sale.

Mansell, returning to the Formula One circuit after two seasons of Indy car racing in the United States, will move to Britain's Isle of Man, the St. Petersburg Times reported.

## For the Record

Akebono, the American grand champion, said he will sit out the Autumn Grand Sumo Tournament; it will be the third consecutive tournament he has missed because of knee injuries suffered in the tournament in May.

## Suns Get Manning For a Mere Million

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — Danny Manning has signed a one-year, \$1 million contract with the Phoenix Suns, accepting 20 percent of his market value to join one of the NBA's best teams.

Manning had said this summer that he wanted to play in Phoenix and would sign for whatever the Suns could offer under the salary cap. He made \$3.5 million last year.

Ron Grinker, Manning's agent, told The Phoenix Gazette the signing was done quietly in hopes that it would not attract the interest of the NBA. But the Suns' president, Jerry Colangelo, said that because Manning was signed for just one season, the NBA will not take exception to the contract.

## SCOREBOARD

Japanese Leagues  
Central League  
Yamori 49 53 0 543  
Hiroshima 40 55 0 322  
Chunichi 38 56 0 299  
Hanshin 38 58 0 350  
Yokohama 32 60 0 444  
Yokohama 32 61 0 440

Pacific League  
Hiroshima 10 Yamori 1  
Chunichi 3 Hanshin 1  
Yokohama 4 Yokohama 3

Major College Scores  
SOUTH  
W. Kentucky 35, Murray St. 13  
MIDWEST  
W. Michigan 41, W. Illinois 7  
SOUTHWEST  
SW Texas St. 24, N. Iowa 19  
Nebraska 42, Texas Tech 14

World Swim Championships  
SWIMMING  
4 x 100 Relay: 1. Brazil 3:21.37; 2. United States 3:21.47; 3. Germany 3:21.82; 4. Russia 3:22.02; 5. Australia 3:22.38; 6. Sweden 3:22.45; 7. France 3:22.81; 8. Canada 3:23.53.

U.S. Open  
Men's Singles  
Karel Novacek, Czech Republic, def. Jaime Yamas, Peru, 6-2, 6-7 (7-5), 6-7, 6-3.  
Michael Stich (4), Germany, def. Jonas Björkman, Sweden, 6-4, 6-4, 6-7 (7-5), 6-4.

2:15:07; 7. Joaquim Fernandez, Spain, 2:15:07; 8. Eric Wunderlich, U.S., 2:15:08.  
100 Freestyle: 1. Antti Kasvio, Finland, 1:09:29; 2. Danyon Loader, New Zealand, 1:09:37; 3. Kieren Perkins, Australia, 1:09:38; 4. Stefan Zesner, Germany, 1:09:38; 5. Daniel Kowalski, Australia, 1:09:39; 6. Jory Hoffmann, Germany, 1:09:39; 7. Tom Dolan, U.S., 1:09:40; 8. Pier Maria Siciliano, Italy, 1:09:40.

200 Breaststroke: 1. Samantha Riley, Australia, 1:07:69; 2. Penelope Heyns, S. Africa, 1:09:29; 3. Dai Gusheng, China, 1:09:32; 4. Hayley Lewis, Australia, 1:09:37; 5. Claudia Poll, Costa Rica, 1:09:38; 6. Brooke Bennett, U.S., 1:09:38; 7. Stacey Garrett, Australia, 1:09:38; 8. Inese Dabule, Norway, 1:09:38.

100 Butterfly: 1. Liu Limin, China, 1:06:11; 2. Susan O'Neill, Australia, 1:06:43; 3. Qu Yun, China, 1:06:55; 4. Petria Thomas, Australia, 1:06:56; 5. Jenny Thompson, U.S., 1:06:57; 6. Karin Briand, Netherlands, 1:06:57; 7. Inge De Bruijn, Netherlands, 1:06:57; 8. Francesca Van Almsick, Germany, 1:06:57.

10-Kilometer Marathon Swim: 1. Dmitry Sotnikov, Russia, 6:47:10; 2. Sun Shunlei, China, 6:48:03; 3. Vladimir Timoshin, Russia, 6:48:22; 4. Jan Hammel, Germany, 6:48:22; 5. Xiong Ni, China, 6:48:22; 6. Robert Harzen, Britain, 6:48:22; 7. Sergei Kudrevich, Belarus, 6:48:22; 8. M.

choel Murphy, Australia, 6:48:22; 9. Roman Volodkov, Ukraine, 6:48:22; 10. Fernando Pineda, Mexico, 6:48:22; 11. Andrei Kvetkovich, Belarus, 6:48:22; 12. Chris Mortimer, United States, 6:48:22.

Water Polo  
Netherlands 10, United States 7  
Hungary 7, Italy 5  
Final  
Hungary 7, Netherlands 5  
Third Place  
Italy 14, U.S. 5

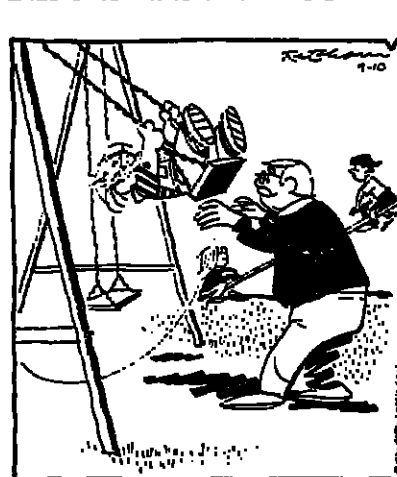
CRICKET  
ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL  
India vs. Australia  
Friday, in Colombo  
India Innings: 246  
Australia Innings: 215, all-out.  
Result: India wins by 31 runs.

TRANSITIONS  
BASEBALL  
American League  
BOSTON—Named Gary Reisch scout.  
CLEVELAND—Signed a two-year player development contract with Buffalo, N.Y.  
TEXAS—Renewed their affiliation with Tulsa, T.L. for two years.

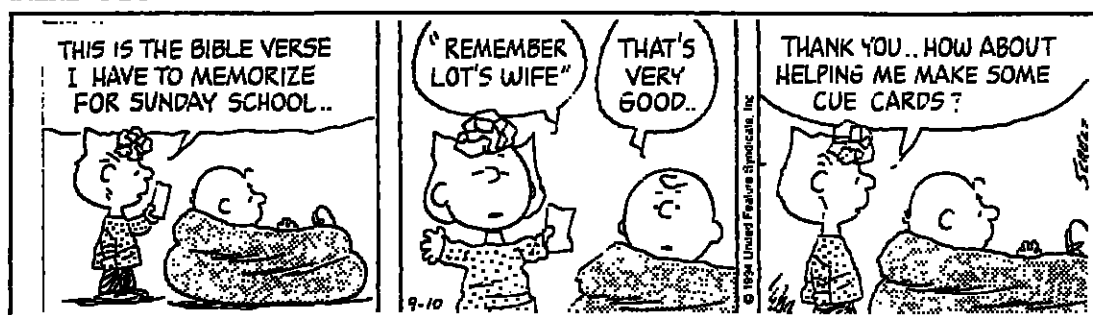
MINNESOTA—Signed Randy Carter, forward, and Melvin Robinson, center.  
NEW YORK—Named Chris Brezina director of public relations.  
PHOENIX—Signed Danny Manning, forward, to a one-year contract.

COLLEGE  
LONG BEACH CONFERENCE—Named Fred Johnson coach.  
BENTLEY—Named Ann McInerney women's assistant basketball coach.  
PITTSBURGH—Named Patricia Canan softball coach.  
MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME—Named Sid Thompson assistant football coach.  
BIL Wilson, offensive coordinator.  
JIM Parker, men's assistant soccer coach.  
ANDREW women's assistant coach.  
MIAMI—Named Warren Mandel men's track and cross-country coach.

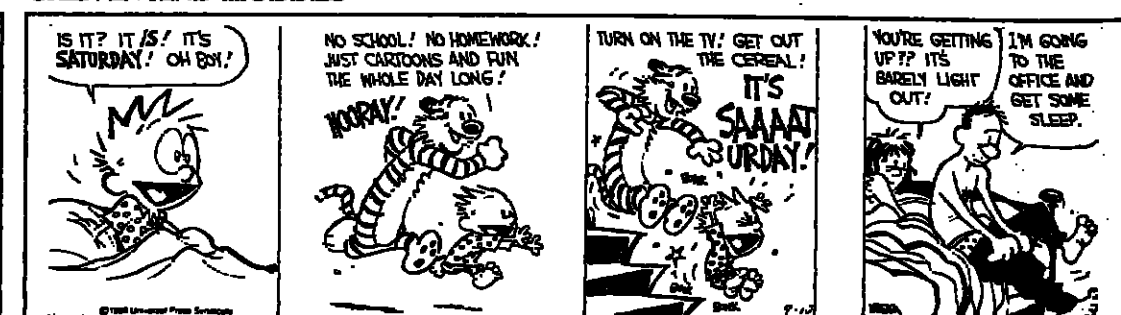
## DENNIS THE MENACE



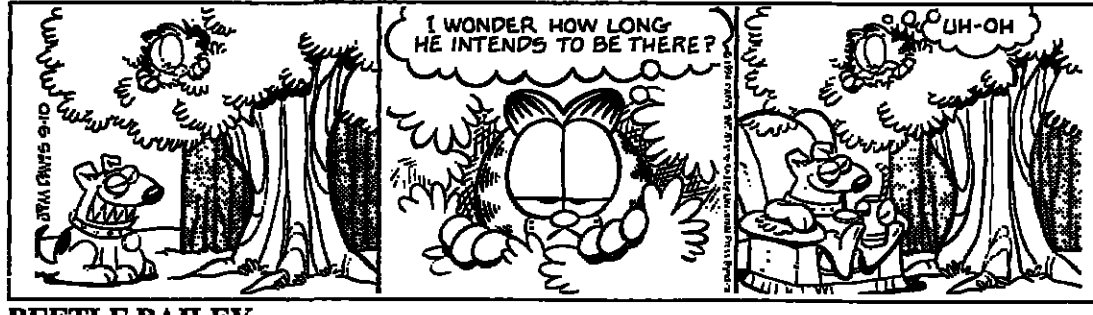
## PEANUTS



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## GARFIELD



## WIZARD OF ID



## BEETLE BAILEY



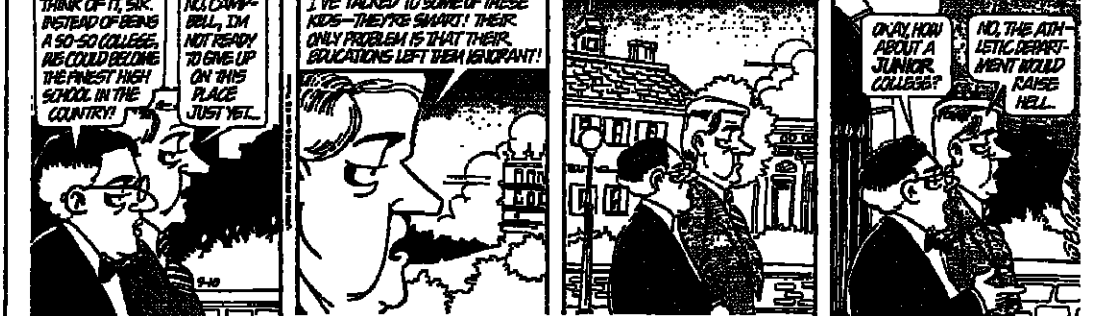
## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE



## DOONESBURY



**JUMBLE**  
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.  
Differences are on next page.

PRAD  
DYADD  
URAUJE  
NORSEP

Print answer here: IT

Answers: GRAY, ALBA, DANCE, WIGGLE, BLISSFUL

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## SPORTS

NHL Back  
Plan for  
'98 Game  
Clubs' Play  
A Handicap  
To Talks

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The most critical step in the talks between Jerry McMorris, the moderate owner of the Rockies, and the union was the mutual discovery that the union officials did not have the actual details of the revenue-sharing plan the owners adopted last January, a plan that could only be triggered by the players' acceptance of a salary cap.

McMorris immediately got the union a copy of the agreement, and union officials found it to be an eye-opening document.

Asked if negotiations had been set back by the clubs' failure to give the union the complete revenue-sharing agreement, one union person said: "It set back our understanding of what the real issues were separating the clubs by six or eight weeks. But you could argue the clubs weren't ready to make a deal then."

Union officials were angered by Ravitch's failure to give them the information they felt they needed to make intelligent proposals. They offered a variety of theories about why he might have withheld the plan.

"Maybe he wanted us to make proposals to a nonexistent plan so they would be rejected," one person said.

Ravitch offered a different explanation. "They didn't get it originally," he said, "because the revenue-sharing plan reflected what our expectation was as to the percentage of revenue that would go to the players. To have given them that in April would have been kind of silly because we were bargaining."

In other words, Ravitch acknowledged, to have given the plan to the union earlier would have betrayed the clubs' bargaining position and strategy.

Further, he said he didn't think "it would have made one whit of difference" if the union had received the plan earlier. And anyway, he added, "the issue is not how we share revenues but how we deal with costs."

But the union still didn't get the plan until McMorris discovered that the people he was talking to didn't know what he was talking about when he made references to it.

## Owners Group Studying New Plan Pieced Together by Players

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — With ever less time left to salvage the rest of major league baseball's regular season and the World Series, the owners' six-person bargaining team spent Friday morning at the commissioner's office analyzing a new plan made by the players' union.

The management team was to discuss the proposal with the acting commissioner, Bud Selig, early in the afternoon and deliver a response to the union later in the day, a source said.

The source, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said the owners were discussing whether to reject the proposal outright or say it warranted further discussion.

The players and their negotiators had methodically pieced together a plan Thursday that they hoped would entice the owners away from their salary cap demand and end the strike, which entered its fifth week Friday.

After spending the entire day working on the concept, which combines a revenue-sharing and a payroll-tax plan, the union sent a contingent of three lawyers and four players to discuss it early Thursday night with a group of six owners and club executives and their negotiating team.

The four-block trip in midtown Manhattan could turn out to be the most significant move of the strike, or it could end in failure, depending on the owners' reaction to what the union called a concept rather than a proposal.

After meeting briefly, the management group said it would review the plan overnight and respond Friday.

The players took the step on the day before the deadline Selig set a week ago for reaching an agreement or facing the loss of the rest of the season and the post-season.

Thursday's activity followed a preliminary meeting of the two sides Wednesday night at which the first

signs arose that they might be able to find some common ground on the crucial issue in the negotiations, the owners' insistence that they need to achieve cost control.

The new concept combines a variation of the revenue-sharing plan already agreed to by the owners, with a payroll tax on the higher-revenue clubs. In effect, high-revenue clubs would pay taxes on their payroll and revenue that would be shared by low-revenue clubs.

Selig's deadline of Friday, which could be stretched by a few days to rescue the last two weeks of the season, was seen by some as providing a spur to the movement, but the impetus more realistically came from the discovery in the last week that the union did not have the actual details of the revenue-sharing plan the owners' adopted last January.

Richard Ravitch, the clubs' chief labor executive, acknowledged that

he had not given the union the complete details for bargaining purposes.

Once the union received the plan, its officials began formulating the concept that the three lawyers — Lauren Rich, Steve Fehr and Michael Weiner — and four players — Jay Bell of Pittsburgh, Terry Steinbach of Oakland, Orel Hershiser of Los Angeles and Kevin Brown of Texas — presented to the owners.

The union initially had heard that the clubs' revenue-sharing plan, which was contingent on the players' acceptance of a salary cap, would have 12 to 14 higher-revenue clubs give part of their local revenue to five or six lower-revenue clubs.

As it reads now, though, 16 clubs would give revenue to the other 12. The revenue-sharing framework the players formulated Thursday, one of them said, follows the 16-12 alignment. The 16 higher-revenue clubs would each pay a 2 percent tax on

revenues and payrolls, regardless of how high their salary costs.

Under this plan, for example, the Yankees, who had estimated revenues of \$103 million in 1993, would pay a tax of \$2.06 million on those revenues. Their payroll of \$47.5 million would produce a tax of \$950,000. So the Yankees would contribute a total of approximately \$3 million to a revenue-sharing fund that would be divided among low-revenue clubs.

The idea would require the low-revenue clubs to use at least some of the money they get on player salaries.

The sticking point in the plan could be that the proposed tax won't be high enough to satisfy the clubs. But even management people acknowledged that a high tax would potentially inhibit clubs from signing players to high salaries.

There will be no proposal that is a substitute for a cap or has a high penalty for signing players, a person connected to the union said before

the players began a series of internal meetings to formulate their plan.

The plan also proposes a change in the division of gate receipts. It suggests having the visiting team receive 25 percent of the receipts, compared with the present system of 20 percent in the American League and 43 cents a ticket, or less than 5 percent, in the National League.

Under this plan, a low-revenue team like Pittsburgh would derive far greater income from playing at a high-attendance locale such as Colorado or Los Angeles.

The three-hour meeting held Wednesday night grew out of telephone conversations earlier in the week and during the weekend between Jerry McMorris, owner of the Rockies, and union officials.

McMorris, a member of the moderate minority among the owners, has spearheaded the effort to get the two sides talking about something other than the salary cap.

WTC to Curb  
Playing by  
Teenagers

By Johnette Howard

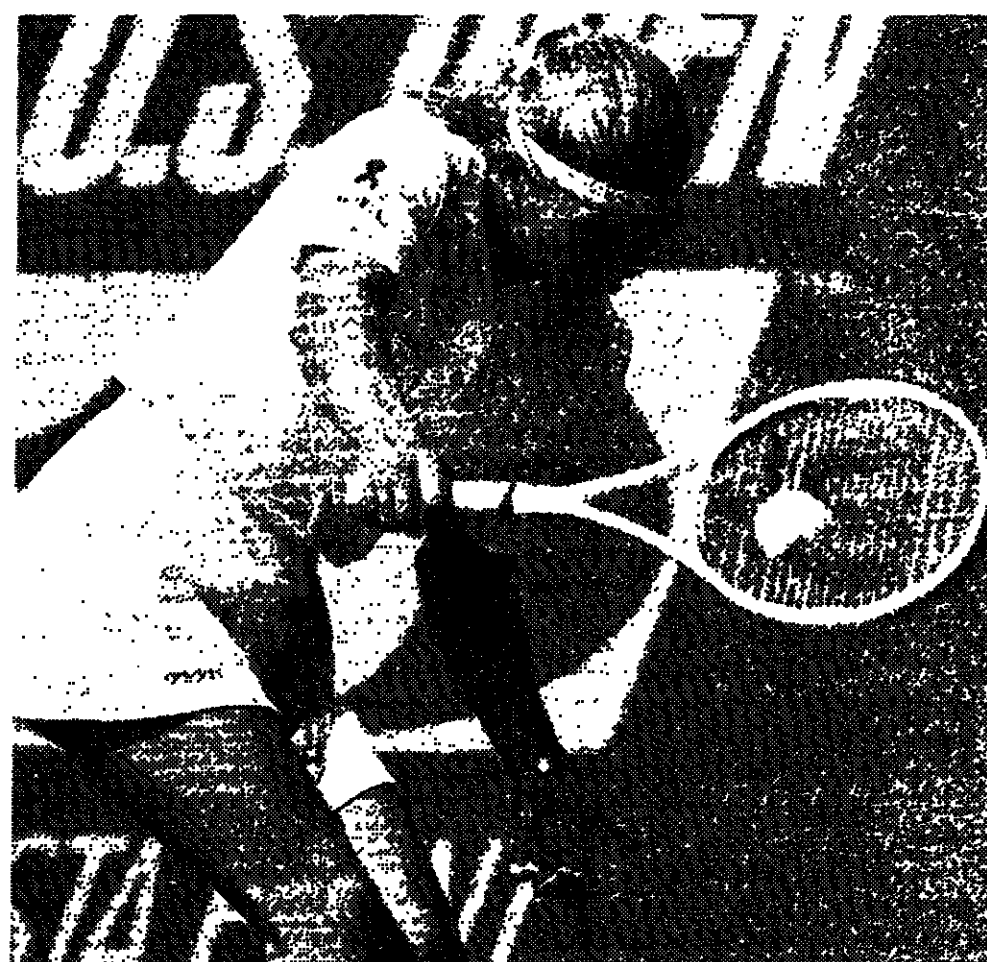
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Women's Tennis Council has announced that it will impose a sliding scale of eligibility restrictions for professional players age 18 and under, beginning next year, as part of a comprehensive new program that also will include mandatory agent registration, education requirements and counseling for players and their parents.

The Women's Tennis Association's tour currently allows players to turn pro at age 14 and play a maximum of 12 WTA events and the season-ending Virginia Slims championships. But a six-month study by the WTC's age eligibility committee revealed, among other things, that 97.5 percent of the experts and tour participants surveyed thought the current rule was inappropriate.

Under the new rules, which the WTC agreed Thursday to adopt in principle, players who are 14 will be prohibited from playing any events on the main WTA tour and may compete in a limited number of lower-tier International Tennis Federation Futures events. The number of events and competitive level of tournaments increases annually for players between 15 and 17. Play-for-pay exhibitions also would be covered under the new limits.

At 18, unrestricted play on the WTA tour can begin.



Steffi Graf faced a set point three times on her serve in the third set.

"That is a huge change," said Pam Shriver, the outgoing three-term president of the WTA who initiated the age eligibility study. "The phase-in approach is a much easier way than saying at age 17, 18 or 22, you suddenly open the floodgates and say there you go."

Martina Navratilova, the just-departed WTA president, released a written statement that

said: "I'm glad to see many of the recommendations, especially putting a limit on how many tournaments the 14-, 15- and 16-year-olds can play. All players must focus on more than being just tennis and money machines."

The WTC commission's other suggestions included requiring players, their parents and agents to attend educational

seminars before their first pro competition; requiring coaches and agents to register with the WTA and sign a code of ethics; providing players already on the tour with services such as psychological counseling, health care and a voluntary mentoring program; and mandating that players finish the legal minimum schooling in their country of origin.

Graf and Sánchez Win  
To Reach Final in Open

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The world's top two female players, Steffi Graf and Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, solved the tricky winds at the National Tennis Center on Friday to move into the U.S. Open championship match.

Seeking her second Grand Slam title of 1994 and her second straight U.S. Open crown, Graf won the final five games to beat Jana Novotna, 6-3, 7-5.

Then Sánchez Vicario, the French Open champion, defeated the 1990 champion, Gabriela Sabatini, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6).

The winners will battle for the title Saturday. "It was difficult with the wind today to play against Jana," Graf said. "She played exceptionally well."

Novotna's loss brought back memories of the 1993 Wimbledon final, when, on the verge of winning the title, she also lost the last five games to Graf.

Novotna led early in each set, but Graf raised her game and answered with a service break of her own.

In the opening set, Novotna took a 3-2 lead by breaking Graf's service from deuce. The world's top-ranked player used it as a wake-up call.

She broke her Czech opponent from deuce, held at love, broke from deuce again, then held at 15 to win the first set.

Novotna, her nerves and game under control most of the time, broke Graf's service again in the fourth game of the second set. When she held serve after a

long battle, she had a 4-1 advantage.

Two games later, Novotna had a 5-2 lead and was on the verge of tying the match at one set apiece. She reached double set point at 15-40, but couldn't close it out.

Graf finally held, beginning her five-game match-winning string and a berth in Saturday's championship match.

Sánchez Vicario, the second seed, needed three match points, two in the 10th game of the second set and one in the tie-breaker, to overcome Sabatini, who was finally beaten with a lob that dropped just inside the baseline.

By the time she realized it was good, Sabatini had let the shot get away from her. She tried to bat the ball back between her legs, but it went straight into the net.

On the men's side, the spotlight is on Andre Agassi. Michael Stich couldn't be happier. "Let everybody think Agassi's supposed to win," Stich said. "I like that."

Stich, at No. 4 the highest seed left in the men's field, grabbed a spot in Saturday's semifinals with a 6-4, 6-4, 6-7 (7-9), 6-4 victory over Jonas Björkman of Sweden on Thursday night. His semifinal opponent will be Karel Novacek of the Czech Republic, who defeated Jaime Yzaga of Peru, 6-2, 6-7 (7-9), 6-1, 5-7, 6-3.

The other semifinal on Saturday will pit Agassi against

ninth-seeded Todd Martin, guaranteeing that an American will be in Sunday's title match.

Earlier Monday, Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands won the men's doubles, defeating the Australians Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1).

On Thursday, Elena Reinach of South Africa and Patrick Galbraith of Tacoma, Washington, teamed to win the mixed doubles championship, defeating Novotna and Woodbridge, 6-2, 6-4.

The Stich-Björkman battle matched big servers who are as comfortable at the net as they are at the baseline. The difference between the two was sight.

"I was serving very, very badly," said Stich, who had 15 double-faults to go along with 13 aces. "Right now I'm really, really tired. All the credit to Björkman, the way he kept fighting. He never gave up. Not many guys are doing that."

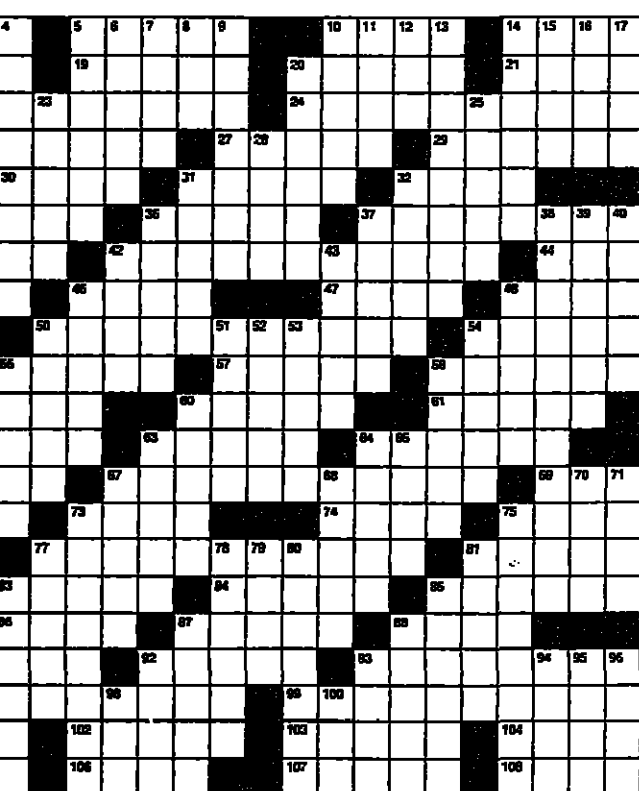
Yzaga upset defending champion and top-seeded Pete Sampras in the fourth round. Against the veteran Novacek, however, he played sloppily. In all, he sprayed 73 unforced errors in a tedious match that took nearly 3½ hours.

Novacek, in the U.S. Open semifinals for the first time, was just a shade better than Yzaga. He finished with 78 unforced errors while being content to hammer away from the baseline.

## TEAMWORK by Francene and Louis Sabin

- ACROSS
- 1 Blacksmith's tool
  - 2 Easter Island head, e.g.
  - 3 Sacred symbols at Thebes
  - 4 Nutmeg's sister
  - 5 (words in a tot's game)
  - 6 Kafka novel, with "The"
  - 7 Medicine Nobelist
  - 8 Severo
  - 9 Impulse carrier
  - 10 N.F.L. lumber?
  - 11 N.F.L. pumpernickel?
  - 12 Outstanding feature
  - 13 Football-like
  - 14 Exercises
  - 15 Ontario native
  - 16 Make challah
  - 17 Bandleader
  - 18 Kenton
  - 19 Brownie ingredients, sometimes
  - 20 Not sick
  - 21 Laptop, e.g.

- 22 In agreement
- 23 Supreme Court Justice from the N.F.L.
- 24 Foreign article
- 25 Words of wisdom
- 26 Mountain pool
- 27 Memo sign-off
- 28 Cosmetics applicator
- 29 It may have a ring
- 30 N.F.L. recruits?
- 31 Artist Andrea del
- 32 Plummy
- 33 Copper source
- 34 It sounds the hour
- 35 Words
- 36 Painter's needs
- 37 Contend with
- 38 Junos
- 39 — the Conqueror (1988 Best Foreign Film)
- 40 Devoted swimmer
- 41 Do penance
- 42 N.F.L. transportation?



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

- 43 King Arthur's steward Sir
- 44 Laugh-a-minute
- 45 Bit of salver?
- 46 Ill-favored
- 47 Queen of the heavens
- 48 Suffix with consist
- 49 When an N.F.L.er is fazed?
- 50 Go by car
- 51 Some flower beds
- 52 Antibacterial
- 53 Clap
- 54 "Buffalo" (old song favorite)
- 55 Like a flop
- 56 Gives the heart a boost
- 57 Annual report listing
- 58 Put on the line
- 59 Film holder
- 60 Cuddly N.F.L. mascot?
- 61 N.F.L. substitutes?
- 62 Roberts of "Star 80"
- 63 Reggie and Michael Jackson, e.g.
- 64 Dropping the ball, e.g.
- 65 Trapped like
- 66 Just say no
- 67 A canonical hour
- 68 Actor Aiello
- 69 Bering Sea port

- 70 Ancient magistrate
- 71 50's actress Gia
- 72 Kind of beans
- 73 Exxon Valdez, e.g.
- 74 "Rocky" co-star
- 75 Craying figure
- 76 Bath-room
- 77 Barrio resident
- 78 Bacteriologist
- 79 J.R.
- 80 Thoughtful soul
- 81 Composite ingredients
- 82 Fish food
- 83 "What's My Line" host John
- 84 Leaps for Peter
- 85 Not thin
- 86 Buck add-on
- 87 Tail one
- 88 Pilot's danger
- 89 Quartet member
- 90 Whitney's business partner
- 91 Put aside

## Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 3-4

ACROSS: 1. Anvil, 2. Moai, 3. Scarab, 4. Nutmeg, 5. Totipotency, 6. The Metamorphosis, 7. Penicillin, 8. Sero, 9. Carrier, 10. Lumber, 11. Pumpernickel, 12. Feature, 13. Soccer, 14. Exercises, 15. Ontario, 16. Challah, 17. Bandleader, 18. Kenton, 19. Brownie, 20. Not sick, 21. Laptop, 22. In agreement, 23. Supreme Court Justice from the N.F.L., 24. Foreign article, 25. Words of wisdom, 26. Mountain pool, 27. Memo sign-off, 28. Cosmetics applicator, 29. It may have a ring, 30. N.F.L. recruits?, 31. Artist Andrea del, 32. Plummy, 33. Copper source, 34. It sounds the hour, 35. Words, 36. Painter's needs, 37. Contend with, 38. Junos, 39. — the Conqueror (1988 Best Foreign Film), 40. Devoted swimmer, 41. Do penance, 42. N.F.L. transportation?, 43. King Arthur's steward Sir, 44. Laugh-a-minute, 45. Bit of salver?, 46. Ill-favored, 47. Queen of the heavens, 48. Suffix with consist, 49. When an N.F.L.er is fazed?, 50. Go by car, 51. Some flower beds, 52. Antibacterial, 53. Clap, 54. "Buffalo" (old song favorite), 55. Like a flop, 56. Gives the heart a boost, 57. Annual report listing, 58. Put on the line, 59. Film holder, 60. Cuddly N.F.L. mascot?, 61. N.F.L. substitutes?, 62. Roberts of "Star 80", 63. Reggie and Michael Jackson, e.g., 64. Dropping the ball, e.g., 65. Trapped like, 66. Just say no, 67. A canonical hour, 68. Actor Aiello, 69. Bering Sea port, 70. Ancient magistrate, 71. 50's actress Gia, 72. Kind of beans, 73. Exxon Valdez, e.g., 74. "Rocky" co-star, 75. Craying figure, 76. Bath-room, 77. Barrio resident, 78. Bacteriologist, 79. J.R., 80. Thoughtful soul, 81. Composite ingredients, 82. Fish food, 83. "What's My Line" host John, 84. Leaps for Peter, 85. Not thin, 86. Buck add-on, 87. Tail one, 88. Pilot's danger, 89. Quartet member, 90. Whitney's business partner, 91. Put aside.

## 49ers vs. Chiefs: Star Billing Aplenty

New York Times Service

When the San Francisco 49ers play the Chiefs on Sunday evening in Kansas City, the spotlight will be on Joe Montana and Steve Young, the quarterback who took the 49ers to four Super Bowl titles and the younger quarterback who drove Montana out of town and east to Missouri.

And the spotlight will be on Jerry Rice, whose three-TD performance last Monday night gave the 49ers' receiver the all-time record.

But the supporting casts in this game should not be overlooked, since the 49ers' defense held the Raiders to just 34 yards rushing, and the Chiefs' defense gave up 37

## NFL MATCHUPS

yards rushing to the Saints as both these teams won easily on the National Football League's first weekend of games.

Key fact: The 49ers' offensive line had to be reshuffled because of injuries; rookie receiver Lake Dawson might have to start in place of J.J. Birden (hamstring) for the Chiefs.

The odds-makers pick the 49ers to win by 3 points.

Buffalo (0-1) at New England (0-1) — Bills' special teams held Jets to 16.5 yards a kickoff return, fewest in AFC, but Buffalo managed just one field goal in opening day loss; quarterback Drew Bledsoe had career highs in passes (51), completions (32) and yards (421) as Patriots scored 35 points but lost to Dolphins.

Cincinnati (0-1) at San Diego (1-0): David Klingler, who completed 27 of 43 passes for 224 yards against Browns, and Bengals' offense are on right track; Stan Humphries' 131.1 quarterback rating is best in NFL.

Chargers are favored by 8½ points. Detroit (1-0) vs. Minnesota (0-1): Barry Sanders is No. 2 rusher in NFC (120 yards on 27 carries), while Vikings' Qadry Ismail's 34.5 yards per kickoff return leads NFC. But Vikings' receivers dropped six passes last week, with two resulting in interceptions.

Vikings by 4½. Indianapolis (1-0) at Tampa Bay (0-1): All three linebackers — Jeff Herrod, Quentin Coryatt and Tony Bennett — had sacks as Colts surprised many with high-scoring victory against Oilers. Rookie running back Marshall Faulk could be in for repeat performance against Bucs, whose Eric Rhett averaged 4.5 yards a carry (11 carries for 49 yards) versus Bears.

Bucs by 1. Los Angeles Rams (1-0) at Atlanta (0-1):

## No. 1 Nebraska Batters Texas Tech

The Associated Press

LUBBOCK, Texas — Tommie Frazier ran for two touchdowns and threw for one as Nebraska, the No. 1-ranked college football team, broke open a close game in the second half and beat Texas Tech, 42-16, Thursday night.

Lawrence Phillips helped Nebraska (2-0) pull away, running for two touchdowns and most of his 175 yards in the third quarter after Tech closed to 14-9. The Cornhuskers ran for 524 yards using Phillips, Cory Schlesinger and Clinton Childs. Frazier rushed for 84 yards and threw for 88.

A defense led by linebacker Zach Thomas had kept Texas Tech (1-1) with-

in reach, sacking Frazier once and getting four tackles for losses.

Frazier gave Nebraska a 7-0 lead just 2:01 into the game when he sprinted 58 yards down the right sideline, then made it 14-0 by going the last 3 yards of a 98-yard drive early in the second quarter.

Tech's first pass completion of the game, with 12:22 left in the half, was a big one, a 43-yarder from Tony Darden to split end Field Scott that set up a 49-yard field goal by Jon Davis.

The Red Raiders made it 14-9 early in the third quarter on Zebbie Lethbridge's 6-yard pass to tight end Scott Aylor. A 26-point conversion try failed when Lethbridge fumbled. Then Phillips took over.

Cowboys by 15. Denver (0-1) at New York Jets (1-0): Jets' defense held Bills' running back Thurman Thomas to 5 yards on seven carries. Broncos' 61.4 percent third down conversion leads league, but tight end Shannon Sharpe is out with knee injury and will be missed by John Elway.

Jets by 2.

Washington (0-1) at New Orleans (0-1): Jim Everett's 70.3 percent completion rate is third best in NFC, while Redskins' coach, Norv Turner, seems committed to rotating quarterbacks John Friesz and rookie Heath Shuler — at least for the moment. Revolving quarterbacks is never a healthy situation.

Saints by 7. New York Giants (1-0) at Arizona (0-1): Cardinals' offensive line gave up four sacks last week, while Giants' Rodney Hampton was held to 85 yards on 20 carries. Giants are expecting Cardinals to blitz quarterback Dave Brown's eyeballs out.

Cardinals by 3. Chicago (1-0) at Philadelphia (0-1): Bears' quarterback Erik Kramer ranks No. 2 in NFC in passer rating (124.1) and in completion percentage (72 percent), while Eagles' Calvin Williams is averaging 15.2 yards a catch. And here's a dubious statistic: Bears have not given up three touchdowns in a game since season opener against Giants in 1993, or for 17 straight games. That streak could end Monday night.

Eagles by 3. These matchups were compiled by Timothy W. Smith.

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